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Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
11

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1931 and our companies will do better.
12

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VOL. XIX NO. 273— BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

"SOCIALIST MAC" SURRENDERS TO TORY "BOSSES"!

PREMIER YIELDS TO TORY DICTATION

DECISION ON INDIAN POLICY.

Communal Solution On Lucknow Pact.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Nov. 21.

The week-end is very quiet with the Indian delegates except Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Sapru, Pandit Malaviya and Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar. Gandhiji had another conversation at the India Office followed by Dr. Sapru who had continued and prolonged talk with Pandit Malaviya.

SAPRU IN "MAC'S CONFIDENCE."

It is understood that Dr. Sapru enjoys certain amount of the confidence of Mr. MacDonald and the conversations were in connection with the rumour that is current that the Premier has made up his mind to decide the Indian policy which will not displease his Tory overlords as to cause a split in the Cabinet.

COMMUNAL QUESTION.

It is understood that the Hindus are prepared to tell the Premier that they will not oppose the Lucknow Pact in regard to Bengal and the Punjab until such period that a better solution is available. This is conditional upon its acceptance by the Muslims, and Pandit Malaviya has taken the lead in this direction.

RUSSIAN PROFESSOR'S TELEGRAM TO TAGORE.

Not Delivered In Original Form.

The following exchange of telegrams took place between Poet Rabindranath Tagore and Prof. Petrov of V. O. K. S., Moscow. The text of the telegrams is published in the latest number of the Bengali magazine, "Prabasi."

PROFESSOR PETROV'S TELEGRAM.

To
Rabindranath Tagore,
Santiniketan, India.

"What is your explanation of gigantic growth of U.S.S.R. industry; its development; setting up of extensive collectivized, mechanized agriculture; liquidation of illiteracy; tremendous increase in number of scientific institutions universities, schools; and cultural upheaval of U.S.S.R. in general?

"What problems will confront you in your work during next five years, and what obstacles

"Please telegraph for Soviet press, Moscow Kultviaz, Petrov. V.O.K.S., Moscow."

RABINDRANATH'S REPLY.

"To Professor Petrov V. O. K. S., Moscow. Your sucess is due to turning the tide of wealth from the individual to collective humanity.

"Our obstacles are social and political inanity, bigotry and illiteracy.

Rabindranath Tagore."

Professor Petrov's telegram to Poet Rabindranath was censored by the Government and not delivered to him in its original form. —"Advance."

MEERUT CASE

(From Our Correspondent).
MEERUT, Nov 20.

Mr. Yorke, Additional Sessions Judge, trying the Meerut Conspiracy case, has called upon the accused to submit before him a list of defence witnesses which they might like to produce in the Court before December 1st.

Messrs. Dange and Desai are now proceeding with their statements after which they will be followed by Messrs. Nimbkar and Ghate.

"Send Mahatma Back To India"

NO CONCESSION TO NATIONALISTS

Die-Hard Howl Against Gandhiji

SOLEMN PLEDGES TO INDIA TO BE TREATED AS A SCRAP OF PAPER

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON November 21.

The die-hard campaign to break up the Indian Round Table Conference has now become an open secret with a methodical plan of action.

The sleuth-hounds of Imperialism are howling for the blood of Mahatma Gandhi and the Tory scribes have raised the cry: "Send Gandhi Back Home."

"To imperil imperialist hold on India by conceding concessions will be the worst treason that any Briton can commit—this is the die-hard mentality given expression to in the "Daily Mail".

Thursday's ultimatum to the Prime Minister has been signed for the Tories to start an open campaign against the Round Table Conference. A methodical programme has, it is reported, been set out in which room is found for Parliamentary speeches, newspaper articles and the platform in this country. The ball which was set rolling yesterday by Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons was further carried on by the papers.

WORSE TREASON.

To-day's "Daily Mail" makes a vigorous attack, not only against Mahatma Gandhi and other Indian Nationalists, but also on the National Government, the Premier, of course, being the worse victim. The Editor of the paper in a special signed article has taken the cudgels against Indian aspirations as he believes "without India the British Commonwealth of Nations will fall to pieces. Economically politically and geographically it is our greatest imperial asset. To imperil our hold on it would be worst treason that any Briton could commit."

EXTRAORDINARY STEP.

He opines that the Premier has not shown the same instinct in the question as he has lately displayed on other matters of National policy. Little over a week ago he took the extraordinary step of offering to act as arbitrator between Hindus and other sections of the Indian population for the purpose of settling the method of their representation under the proposed constitution. This is no part of the duty of the British Prime Minister.

The soundness of the National Government's policy in other matters will avail nothing if it goes wrong on India. The blunder there will make national recovery impossible and the voters at the last election were under no illusions about this and they desire for a firmer and saner policy in India.

"PREPOSTEROUS".

In an editorial under the caption "Preposterous" Conference, the paper wants the blood of Mahatma Gandhi and calls upon the Premier to send him home. It tells the British public that Gandhiji wants to make the British people responsible for the payment of interest on Indian debts and their investment in India confiscated. In bold types the paper warns them: "British shipping and British trade are to be persecuted and destroyed. Indeed the Mahatma has proclaimed his intention of dispossessing British Capitalists without any payment of compensation. The entire control of the British Army is to be made over to the Hindus who showed their fitness for it by their hideous massacre of Muslims last year. To placate our bitterest enemies by the most abject surrender—Such is the policy that is being pressed upon Mr. MacDonald. It is the policy of the Russian peasant who threw first his children and then his wife to the wolves, only to whet their appetite for the own flesh. Such a policy must be rejected at any cost because, in Mr. Churchill's words, it spells frightful disaster to India and to Britain.

"SEND GANDHI BACK."

When such is the view of the die-hard sleuth-hounds, "The Star", the Liberal organ says: "If any Liberal and Labour man thought that after the general election the progressives could go into hibernation this week should waken him up. Never was the need so urgent for the application of liberal ideas as it is just now. Within the few days four topics have come to the front on which the Tory policy means financial loss and political trouble.

The Tory delegation which visited Mr. MacDonald on the Indian question and whose policy is being vulgarly summed up by their followers as "Send Gandhi Home" would throw over the solemn promises of the British Parliament to give India its meed of freedom."

HIS PROPS.

The paper takes to task the Government on three other domestic issues including tariffs and says that each one of the issues calls for democratic courage and liberal principles. Mr. MacDonald knows this as well as we do; but his followers are bent the other way We hope and believe he will stand fast, and if the task of facing the Tory deputation becomes difficult, we suggest that he should read to them some of that praise which was showered on him from Tory quarters during the election by those who rose to victory under the shelter of his name and fame."

THE QUESTION TO ANSWER.

Referring to the Tory campaign against the Round Table Confer-

(Continued on page 7.)

"MAC" AS SPHINX

MAHATMA SAILS FOR INDIA ON DECEMBER 12.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Mahatma Gandhi will sail for India from Venice by "Pilsna" on 12th December, travelling overland from England via Geneva where he will visit Roman Rolland. —Reuter.

Mahatma And Other Delegates Discuss Safeguards

MEETING AT MALAVIYA'S ROOMS

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Over 12 delegates including Mahatma Gandhi met this morning in Pandit Malaviya's room to discuss the week's programme and the work of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee and exchanged views with regard to the attitude to be taken on the question of safeguards which is coming up for discussion next week.

A suggestion was mooted that further attempts should be made to reopen the question of comdunal settlement, but the meeting after a short riscussion decided to leave it where it is.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

Session In Delhi On Dec. 26

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22.

The Council of the All-India Muslim League held a meeting to-day and decided to hold the next session of the League in Delhi on 26th and 27th December.

The Council also reviewed the position arising out of the Round Table Conference and passed the follwing resolution:

"The Council views with great alarm the attitude of the Prime Minister and some other members of the British Cabinet towards Muslim demands at the Round Table Conference and wants to make it clear that peace and tranquility in British India would be greatly imperilled if Muslim demands are not fully conceded and if British Cabinet succumbs to misleading and extravagant claims of Mr. Gandhi which will result in placing the Muslim and other minorities in India at the mercy of an extremely aggressive and uncompromising majority."—A. P.

Don't Announce Indian Policy.

WINTERTON ON R. T. C.

Parliament Is Proper Place For Declaration.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

An appeal to the Government not to increase the difficulties of the Indian problem by making an announcement of the policy at the close of the Round Table Conference is made by Earl Winterton in an article in the "Sunday Times".

He says that if such a declaration is made, the Indian public would claim that every word of it bound the Government and the latter would feel justified in refusing any concession in the course of the debate.

The only form such a declaration can take at the Conference, adds Earl Winterton, will be to define the shape and form of the proposals Government will lay before Parliament and Government will clearly be absolved from making such a statement since the Conference itself cannot agree on either the shape or the form of the proposals.

The proper place to make a declaration is Parliament.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS.

(Special Cable).
LONDON, Nov. 22.

Honourable Katherine Plunkett who has lived in reigns of five Sovereigns and was once nursed by Sir Walter Scott celebrated her hundred and eleventh birthday to-day, feasting with relatives in her hmoe in Ireland. She ate heartily, is in excellent health and has not had been common cold for a year. She has known six holders of title of Baron Plunkett.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Oslo.—After 25 British trawlers had stood around all night in rough sea, crew of Grimsby Trawler Howe have been rescued. They have hauled one by one by means of rope thrown by rescue party on Bear Island. Crew are bearing up well after terrible ordeal. They have been brought to Tromsoe.—Reuter.

Brest.—Heavy seas again poiled attempts of salvage vessel Artiglio to reach gold in submerged liner Egypt. Artiglio lef Btrest at two in morning hoping to arrive on spot where Egypt lies at day-break and proceed to recover first ingots, but sea was so rough that it was impossible for divers to descend. Artiglio has returned to Port.—Reuter.

BABA GURUDUTT SINGH ARRESTED

Warrant Under 124 A

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

Baba Gurdit Singh of "Kama Gata Maru" fame was arrested in the early hours of this morning under Section 124—A I. P. C. on the strength of warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta. Baba Gurdit Singh was lying ill and was released on bail.—A. P.

GERMANY'S DEBTS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Berlin.—The German debtors Committee has invited representatives of eleven creditor countries to come to Berlin to discuss further arrangements with regard to Germany's private debts after the expiration of the "standstill" agreement.—Reuter.

BENTLEY COLLIERY DISASTER

Total Deathroll Mounts Up To 34

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The total death roll in Bentley colliery disaster has increased to 34, excluding five men who are missing.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA KASHMIR COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22.

A meeting of the All-India Kashmir Committee has passed a resolution recording the appreciation of the good intention contained in the Maharaja of Kashmir's announcement of 12th November and trusting that steps would be taken to carry these out to the satisfaction of the Muslims.—A. P.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOES RED?

Dominions Office Kept In Dark

GOVERNOR'S ACTION CONDEMNED

(Special Cable).
LONDON, Nov. 22.

Sydney.—The action of Sir Philip Game, Governor of New South Wales in appointing 25 Labour nominees to Legislative Council was not taken on advice of or instructions from Imperial authorities, but entirely on his own responsibility, according to statement he has published. Governors intention was not made known to Dominions Office and Dominion Secretary was only informed afterwards.

The appointment has aroused a storm of criticism in New South Wales and is described by Sir Arthur Cocks, former Agent-General as clear indication that Government has gone "Red."

It is generally assumed that the Labour Premier Lang will desire to appoint a sufficient number of Labour members to the Legislative Council for the purpose of passing a measure entailing the abolition of the Council itself. The abolition would facilitate what many regard as Lang's "extreme" Labour programme. The attempt to abolish Council was defeated by the Supreme Court last year.—Reuter.

TIT FOR TAT!

America's Reply To British Tariffs.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Washington.—Immediate imposition of countervailing duties, making the United States charges on imports from Great Britain equal to those charged on the United States products by Great Britain, will, it is stated, be ordered by the United States Government.—Reuter's Special.

INSULT AT DINNER TABLE.

Sir Samuel Hoare's Discourteous Speech.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

It is reported that Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan's dinner to Sir Samuel Hoare and the non-Muslim delegates to the Round Table Conference has led to a feeling of great indignation.

AN INSULT.

The Indian delegates felt that Sir Samuel Hoare's speech was discourteous, even insulting, particularly his pointed omission to mention the non-Muslim guests whilst proposing the toast to his host.

OFFENDING SPEECH.

Sir Samuel Hoare said: "I will now ask my British friends to drink to the health of the Muslims". At this the non-Muslim guests felt offended, and the Maharao of Cutch had, therefore, to intervene and sought Sir Samuel Hoare's permission to join in the toast.

BITTERNESS!

There is bitter feeling among the non-Muslim guests who say that they would not have accepted the invitation had they known the real character of the function.

BENN IGNORED.

In the formal speeches at the dinner there was significant omission of Mr. Benn's name when generous references were made to the British attitude to Indian and Muslim aspirations. Mr. Benn was present at the dinner.

THAT SPEECH.

This is considered to be the result of Mr. Benn's recent speech at the Conference which is not in line with the Tory-Muslim pact.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

RUPEE ONE

For First, Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

DISTRICT AGENTS for the sale of "Bear" Brand Tea throughout India. Handsome Commission. Cash security Rs. 50/- essential. INDIAN COFFEE & TEA CO., Post Box 727, Bombay.
A R6260

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A YOUNG LADY COMPANION. And to give tuition (English) to a boy of 19 for a part-time. Stating salary, etc. apply Box No. 1263, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6258

UNEMPLOYED—Don't despair! To insure against loss of opportunity represent your case to the EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, Wakefield House, Ballard Estate.
A R6259

WANTED—A MATRICULATED or experienced LADY to teach Gujarati, one hour daily. Apply stating qualifications, time convenient and remuneration to Box No. 1258, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6250

WANTED—Two smart honest TRAVELLING AGENTS to canvass orders on Fancy goods on liberal commission basis. Cash security Rs. 100/- essential. Apply Box No. 1253, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6233

WANTED—SPECIAL ORGANISERS on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 to organise agency for sale of tea leaf and dust packed by Ratnajhora Tea Company Ltd. Apply with one anna stamp to JARDINE & CO., Managing Agents, 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A

WANTED—BRANCH SECRETARIES to organise "the Plebeian Benefit Scheme" on Rs. 150/- per month. Selected candidates must invest Rs. 150/-. Particulars from PLEBEIAN BANKING & TRADING CO., LTD., 5/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
A (2)

WANTED—ORGANISERS on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 to organise and stall and push sale of high class perfumeries, scents, patent medicines. Apply with one anna stamp to ORIENTAL MISCELLANIES, 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
A

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—Large Second Floor Flat in MADHAV VILLAS, Setalwad Road for VEGETARIAN HINDUS. Commands Excellent Sea View. Apply PANDIT, First Floor, Phone 42860.
C R6223

TO LET—BUNGALOW at Napean Sea Road, whole or in separate tenancies. Apply Box No. 1262, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
C R6257

Loan

FINANCE available on reasonable terms for sound businesses of the nature of Contracts with Public Bodies; plain-sailing Imports and Exports, etc. Apply with particulars to Box No. 1256, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R6242

Board & Apartment

WANTED—ACCOMMODATION in respectable vegetarian Hindu family, as paying guest, by an England returned Gujarati gentleman, well posted in life. Apply Box No. 1261, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
N R6256

Trade Announcement.

RADIUM—Radium about 206 Milligrams FOR SALE with certificates. Apply Box No. 1255, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R3528

Educational

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special adrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5

SUCCESS, GUARANTEED in Cambridge and Matriculation Examinations this year. Fees charged on success. Anyone can pass. PRINCIPAL, CAMBRIDGE AND MATRIC CLASSES, Mulji Jetha Building, Princess, Street.
E R6184

WANTED STUDENTS—No matter where you live or what you do, we can make you an ACCOUNTANT for P. W. D., Railway, Municipal, Dist. Boards, Mercantile services, etc. Splendid Prospects for our students. Apply for free Prospectus, No. 163B and Calendar, 1931-32, to the REGISTRAR, THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box 2020, CALCUTTA.

Profession

MOHMUD BEY WILL GIVE RACE TIPS.

Good news for people to know that the great wonderful Egyptian Spiritualist will give race tips for special charges. His wonderful Spiritual answers to three questions for Rs. 5 with correct predictions, 2nd floor, Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Opposite New Custom House, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23350.
P R6232

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch. per insertion.

1st Insertion ..... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion ..... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Municipal Committee, Arvi, in the Wardha District, wishes to have electric lights by contract in the Arvi Town. Intending Companies are therefore requested to submit their tenders stating terms therein to the undersigned on or before 15th December 1931.

W. R. SALPEKAR,
Secretary, M. C. Arvi.
3944

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the work of a new temple of Ram Mandir at Bhuleshwar will be received on FRIDAY, the 27th November, 1931, in the office of the undersigned.

Form of tenders can be had from, and plans, conditions of contract and specification of works may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

TARAPOREVALA
BHAROOCHA & CO.,
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors.
7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Bombay, 18th November, 1931.
3936

Public Notices.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that consolidated SCRIPS for ten shares and hundred shares, in place of the present Certificates for one share, will be issued at the request of the holder, on payment of the fee of annas eight per Scrip, provided the numbers of the shares to be included in the Consolidated Scrip are consecutive.

NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.
Sudama House,
Wittet Road, Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 19th November, 1931.
3943

"SHRI KSHETRA NIRMAL KARTIKEYA SWAMI-YATRA"

PUBLIC ATTENTION is drawn to the fact that this year there is KRITTIKA-YOGA on the KARTIKI POORNIMA (24th and 25th November, 1931). Accordingly there will be a great fair in honour of the God KARTIKEYA on the specified NIRMAL, a holy place of pilgrimage for the Hindus, which is easily accessible to the people even in the mofussil if they get down at BASSEIN ROAD (B.B. & C.I. Rly.). There is well-arranged traffic between these two places. The pilgrims devoted the deity, it is hoped, will seize this golden opportunity and not miss it, as it does not present itself every year.

POOJARI.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. ABOO BUCKER ABDUL REHMAN has agreed to purchase the land and premises known as "Agars" or "Salt pans" known as "Ratnagar" and "Ramratnagar," situated near Murdha pada and Morwa pada respectively in Taluka Rai Revenue Taluka North Salsette Registration Sub-district of Thana, belonging to the Estate of the late Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman more fully described in the Schedule below, which was put up for sale by Public Auction on the 24th day of August, 1931, by Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers under instructions from Messrs. Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed and others representing the Estate of Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman pursuant to the directions contained in the orders of the High Court made in Suit No. 1001 of 1911, No. 1035 of 1915 and Suit No. 263 of 1916.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien; share or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their Office at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay; within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid.

Dated this 20th day of Nov., 1931.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing 925 kundis or salt pans and known as salt pan or Agar called "Ratnagar" situate, lying and being near Murdha pada in Taluka Rai Revenue Taluka, North Salsette, District Thana; in the Registration Sub-District of Thana, bearing Survey No. 262 and containing by admeasurement 70 acres be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Government Creek, on the other side of which are the salt pans known as "Shaikh Ismail" on, or towards the West by salt pan known as "East Prasad" belonging to Raghobe Janardhan, on or towards the South by Government Creek on the other side of which are the salt pans known as "Navi Tawari" and on or towards the North by Bassein Creek. The said property includes salt platform, water holes, chokeys and etc., standing thereon.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing 677 kundies or salt pans known as Salt pans or Agar called "Ram Ratangar", situate, lying and being near Morwapada in Taluka Rai Revenue Taluka, North Salsette, District Thana, Registration Sub-District of Thana, bearing Survey No. 260 and containing by admeasurement 57—20 acres be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by salt pan called "Gothni", and swamp land, on or towards the West by Morwa Creek, on or towards the South by road to Doongri village and on or towards the North by Khoja land and sand banks. The said property includes salt platform, water tanks, chokeys and etc. standing thereon.

LITTLE & CO.
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
3952

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. ABOO BAKER ABDUL REHMAN has agreed to purchase a moiety of the land and premises known as "Agars" or "Salt pans" named "Hanmantprasad" situate at Juchandra in Taluka Bassein in the Registration Sub-District of Bassein, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Ismail Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman, more fully described in the Schedule below, which was put up for sale by Public Auction on the 24th day of August, 1931, by Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers under instructions from Messrs. Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed & others representing the Estate of Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman pursuant to the directions, contained in the orders of the High Court made in Suit No. 1001 of 1911, No. 1035 of 1915 and Suit No. 263 of 1916.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their Office at Central Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1931.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with 658 salt pans known as "Hanmant Prasad" situate at Joochander Gaum Taluka Bassein Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bassein, containing by admeasurement 54 acres and 3-1|4 gunthas bearing Survey No. 346 and bounded on the East by salt pans belonging to Keshav Moreshwar and Nanubai widow of Rambhau Mukund Patil, or towards the West by the salt pans now or late belonging to Government and known as Watchack on or towards the South by creek of Joochander and on or towards the North by salt batty ground belonging to Keshav Moreshwar and old Watachak. The said land includes water holes, reservoirs and other conveniences appertaining thereto.

LITTLE & CO.
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
3951

EARN Rs. 150 A Month

By learning practically or by post from 10 years Factory Experts and graduates, all varieties of best and cheapest Toilet and Washing soaps by cold, boiling and double boiling process, so highly praised by Judges, Magistrates and Chairmans. Rs. 3, 4. 5, upto 12/- per maund or 82 pounds. Most of the soap teachers and Factory owners of India, Burma and Ceylon are our pupils. Ten times money refunded if failure. Details free from our Gold Medalist B. Dutt, B.A., B.L., SOAP TRAINING House, Saidpur (Rangpur) Bengal.

Public Notices.

THE CHHOI SILK MILL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

The THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 267, Hornby Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 30th November 1931, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt Directors' Report and Audited Statements of accounts for the year ending 30th June 1931.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
CHHOI KOOKA DESAI & CO
Secretaries & Agents.

Bombay, 16th November, 1931.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th November, to 12th December, 1931, both days inclusive.
3945

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. ABOO BAKER ABDUL REHMAN has agreed to purchase a moiety of the land and premises known as "Agars" or "Salt pans" named "Hanmantprasad" situate at Juchandra in Taluka Bassein in the Registration Sub-District of Bassein, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Ismail Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman, more fully described in the Schedule below, which was put up for sale by Public Auction on the 24th day of August, 1931, by Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers under instructions from Messrs. Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed & others representing the Estate of Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman pursuant to the directions, contained in the orders of the High Court made in Suit No. 1001 of 1911, No. 1035 of 1915 and Suit No. 263 of 1916.

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Dated this 20th day of November, 1931.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

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GWALIOR STATE AND ORDINANCE

(From A Correspondent).
UJJAIN, Nov. 22.

Last year when the whole of India was fighting Freedom's fight its echo did not leave the States unaffected.

To prevent this movement, the Gwalior Government passed a Black Ordinance wherein all political meetings of 10 persons or more were prohibited. This Ordinance is still in force. The National Flag is not allowed even on private houses. National songs and cries of "Jais" of political leaders are forbidden. Hartals with peaceful picketing on liquor and foreign cloth shops and even processions of Takli and Charkha are prohibited.

Under this very Ordinance some two months ago, at Ujjain, the procession of Deshbhakta Seth Jamnalalji Bajaj was banned at the last moment by the order of the police. It had to be abandoned.

"NO-TAX" CAMPAIGN IN ANDHRA

Revenue Member Explains His Objection

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, Nov. 21.

Mr. Campbell, Revenue Member, Madras, interviewed yesterday by Mr. Ramdoss Pantalu, President of the Andhra Ryots' Association said, objection regarding preaching "No Tax" as not the agitation against enhancement. He would tour the districts deciding the enforcement of taxes and suggested presentation of an address to the Governor. He also proposed sending up a non-official bill amending Madras Estates Land Act and promised help in the matter.

INVESTITURE OF KHAN SAHIB OF MANAVADAR

Follow Irwin's Advice Says Col. Tate

A correspondent wires from Manavadar under date November 21:—

... .

Col. Tate, Political Agent, Western India States Agency speaking to-day on behalf of Government on the occasion of the Investiture of the Khan Saheb of Manavadar, said:—

"It is my pleasant duty to announce to-day that the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General has been pleased to accord his sanction to your investiture with the full powers appertaining to your taluka."

After presenting to the Khan Saheb an official letter in which the announcement has been formally made Col. Tate read it. In the course of which it stated:—

"Khan Saheb, I am particularly gratified that it has fallen to my lot to be present here on this auspicious occasion as I have followed your upbringing with very great interest. It was in 1918 that you succeeded to the Manavadar State on the premature death of your lamented father. During the many years that have passed since then, you have had the loving care of your mother who has left no stone unturned in her endeavour to fit you for the responsibilities which you are to-day called upon to shoulder.

FOLLOW IRWIN'S ADVICE.

I am confident that you will exercise your powers wisely and justly, keeping always before you the one ideal, the welfare and prosperity of your people and your State. Before I conclude, I commend to you a study of the note on Administration which our former Viceroy His Excellency Lord Irwin drew up and communicated to the Princes and chiefs and in particular, I would ask you to follow closely His Excellency's advice relating to the choice of your officers and companions.

KHAN SAHEB'S REPLY.

Replying to Col. Tate the Khan Saheb said:—

You will allow me to add that it is my good fortune that this auspicious function of investing me with the full powers of my State is being performed at your hand for during your career as the Political Agent Western Kathiawar Agency, you have showed keen interest in the affairs of my State and have from time to time given the benefit of your valuable advice to my revered mother and above all you have shown special interest in my personal welfare.

I may say here that I am conscious of the heavy responsibilities that devolved upon me as a ruler, but I am glad to say that the traditions of my house will prove to me a valuable guide in the successful discharge of those responsibilities.

In conclusion, I express my heartiest thanks to you, Col. Tate, my brother chiefs, Ladies and Gentlemen, who have graced this occasion with their presence."—A. P.

KAMARAN QUARANTINE

How To Avoid It

The Secretary, Haj Committee, Bombay, writes:—

All intending pilgrims to the Hedjaz are warned in order to avoid landing at Kamaran, that it is essential that they be inoculated against cholera as well as vaccinated against small-pox. This should be done before they leave their homes for Bombay. They must bring with themselves certificates of immunisation. Should this not be done or certificates not be forthcoming on arrival in Bombay, the inoculation and vaccination by male and female operators will be carried out at this port free of charge.

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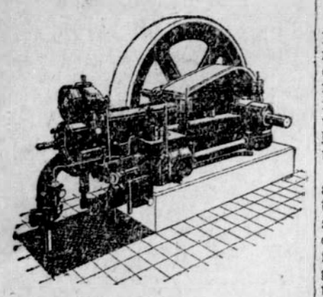

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THE ARTISTS' INDIA.

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MME. LAFUGIE'S IMPRESSIONS.

Fired with the zeal of touring India in extenso (from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas) and unearthing hidden talents—nay, bringing to light talents and factors that are in existence, but which due to lack of enterprise have not thus far seen the light of the day—is the ambition of Mlle. Lafugie, the well-known Persian artist. She has attracted the notice of the Press of the world and created great interest in Art circles, owing to her recent travels in Tibet and other unexplored regions with no other intent in view than to sketch and give unto the world a book of colour drawings and paintings reproduced in facsimile with travel notes. Interview by a "Chronicle" representative she said her book will contain not only artistic reproductions but also comments on personalities of Hyderabad, Baroda, Gwalior, Mysore, Kashmir, Udaipur, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Patiala, Bharatpur, Alwar, Kapurthala, Benares, Bhopal, Indore, Datia, Kotah, Travancore, Cooch-Behar, Cochin and Bundi.

PAINTING THE NIZAM.

A 'live' wire of art and one fully confident that India alone is capable of offering the necessary material for such a book, Mlle. Lafugie has been touring here, there and everywhere and though scare two days have elapsed ere her arrival from Kotah and Bundi she is already busy packing her things to proceed to Hyderabad—to which place she has had a long-standing invitation and which she has not been able to avail up till now—to sketch the Nizam in his hereditary costumes. Her arrival in Bombay is due to rather a strange coincidence—though rather unpleasant just at the moment,—viz., the ill-health of Her Highness the Maharanee of Gwalior who is ill in hospital and to see whom Mlle. Lafugie came down post-haste as the Maharanee, a patron of art, is a great friend of hers.

KOTAH AND BUNDI.

Speaking incidentally about Kotah and Bundi, Mlle. Lafugie, was loud in praise of the rulers who she termed as "real kings" in that the thoughts of these kings happen to be none other than the welfare of their subjects. Bundi she characterised particularly as a place of Udaipur grandeur and nobility and she was much struck with the good and kindly nature of the Maharao who moves about among his people freely inquiring into their grievances. This ruler, said Mlle. Lafugie, belongs to the old school of thought and knows not a word of English, is jovial, amiable and most hospitable. The Maharanee is in strict purdah and Mlle. Lafugie showed a sketch she had made of the place where the Maharanee was living in strictest seclusion and closed the episode by saying: "The Maharanee cannot be seen by anyone, not even by the highest lady because she belongs to a very high caste."

Mlle. Lafugie hopes to find many more interesting subjects in other Indian States and she hopes to visit Bhopal (after spending Christmas with some of her friends in Ootacamund, for the first time in her past five years' travel during which period she had to spend her Christmas in hotels) and then pass on to other States. She hopes to be in Bombay again about the end of March when she will sail for Persia and then take the overland route to Europe. She has hopes about visiting Russia, but is not sure whether the visit will come off. Her book entitled "Fabulous India" will be out early in 1933.

STARVING PRIMARY EDUCATION TO BALANCE BUDGET.

Mr. Dimtimkar Denounces Commissioner's "Emergency Measure."

MUNICIPAL BUDGET UNDER FIRE IN STANDING COMMITTEE

The general discussion of the Municipal Budget for the year 1932-33 was concluded at the special meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held on Friday afternoon.

Mr. Dimtimkar, Chairman of the Schools' Committee, confined his observations mainly to the criticism levelled at the Schools' Committee's administration. He was not prepared to compliment the Commissioner for what was called a balanced budget since the balancing was done by refusing the amenity of Primary education to thousands of City's children. One would think that the Commissioner's ideal city was one with a pure and ample water supply, good roads and sanitation.

TO STARVE PRIMARY EDUCATION?

The Schools' Committee, would like to leave it to the Standing Committee and the Corporation to decide whether the Municipality was "to hold its hands" with regard to primary education and to embark on a halting policy in that behalf, simply because it had been found possible to effect savings in the expenditure on the other Municipal departments, or because the expenditure on some of the other Municipal departments had not kept pace with that on primary education. There could not be any comparison between the increase in the expenditure on the other departments of the Municipality and that on primary education. While the population of Bombay had decreased in the last decade, minimising the expenditure on each department, the number of pupils in Municipal schools had increased resulting in a proportionate increase in the expenditure on that department.

The Schools' Committee had during the last five years succeeded in bringing down the figure "per capita" from Rs. 59.9 to Rs. 50.9. It hoped to bring it down to Rs. 50 only as recommended only last year by the Retrenchment and Reforms Enquiry Committee as the standard figure. The speaker complained that the trend of the Commissioner's remarks was against expansion of primary education. The policy of the Corporation in this respect was one of rapid progress with which the Schools' Committee was in complete accord.

"AN EMERGENCY MEASURE."

The Municipal Commissioner, in replying to the general criticism, frankly admitted that it was not a proper budget. He had only to make the best of a bad job. As regards cuts in the salaries he said he had to deal with an immediate emergency as best as he could. As to the objection that Income-Tax should not have been included in the cuts, he maintained that it was quite reasonable to allow full rebate of Income-Tax which all those who would be affected by cuts would have to pay. This was obviously an emergency measure and would remain in force only so long as emergency would last. As it was a budget provision, this cut was only for the period of the budget.

MORE IMPORTANT THAN EDUCATION.

The Commissioner then dealt at great length with the administration of the Schools' Committee and its expenditure. He decided that there was a tendency on his part to check the expansion of Primary Education. His contention was that the essential needs of the city like sanitation, roads, etc., should have their first consideration as citizens could not provide these things for themselves. Those were the primary functions on the success or failure of which their work would be judged. Primary education was no doubt, important but he objected to its demands being satisfied at the expense of other and more important services.

LOAN WORKS PROGRAMME.

With regard to the point that had been made that the loan work programme should be curtailed, the Commissioner pointed out they could not escape altogether from it. For instance, in the matter of construction of loads they could not stop that work. Some localities having had better roads it would be unfair to deny them to other localities whose turn it now was to have them. It was suggested that the surplus cash balance should be utilised for the purpose. The Commissioner explained that the surplus cash balance was a sort of reserve for financing their loan works in the early stages of a financial year, as the year began in April and a loan could not be raised until September. Then, it came in handy when there was a delay in realising their estimated revenue at the proper time. At present their daily expenditure was over one lakh a day, and their present cash balance, which was Rs. 30 lakhs, was just sufficient to cover a month's expenditure. He thought Rs. 30 lakhs should be the minimum limit of their surplus cash balance, and the Act should be amended to make it the statutary limit.

OUR ANDHRA LETTER.

Flood Hardships And Futile Protest Against Enhanced Land-Tax

(From Our Own Correspondent).

BEZWADA, Nov. 16.

The enhancement of land revenue in the resettlement of Kistna, West Godavarey and Godavarey Districts in spite of the unanimous recommendations of the Legislative Economic Enquiry Committee to the contrary and the adjournment motion passed in the Council—has given a fresh impetus to the ryots of the three Districts to organise themselves into District Taluq and Village associations. Several conferences and meetings have been held under the auspices of these associations which requested the Government to reconsider the question. The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee and the three District Congress Committees have passed resolutions protesting against the enhancement. Neither the Govgovernment's statement that the enhancement will be gradual nor their promise to consider the prevailing economic depression in the area has satisfied the ryots.

CONGRESS ACTIVITY.

The Congress has identified itself with the grievances of the ryots and some of the prominent Congressmen have been taking a very active part in the agitation against the enhancement. In response to the appeal of the secretaries of the Central Resettlement Committee and the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee the 1st of November was observed as "Resettlement Day" when meetings were held in many villages and towns and resolutions passed condemning the enhancement unanimously.

REPRESSION.

The Government has adopted a repressive policy. Numerous arrests have been made of Congressmen who were concerned with the Ryots' Associations.

Mr. M. Bapineedu, M.Sc. (Cal.) Secretary, Central Resettlement Committee, was convicted and sentenced for 6 months. Mr. D. Narayanaraju, President, West Godavari District Congress Committee and President, Andhra Seva Dal and Mr. R. Mandeswara Sarma, Secretary, Andhra Zamindari Ryots Association were served with notices under Section 107, Cr. P. C. and Mr. M. Tirumala Rao, a prominent Congressman of Cocanada under 108 Cr. P. C. while Mr. D. Balarama Krishnayya Choudari, Captain of the Andhra Ryot Seva Dal and Prof. N. G. Ranga, B.Litt. (Oxon.) who has organised several Ryots Associations and an ex-M.L.A., have been arrested under Section 108 Cr. P. C.

BREACHES OF PACT.

Cases of police interference in peaceful and organised picketing are becoming frequent in Andhradesa. I shall give a few instances.

In Kuppam, Chittor District, the Congressmen who were able to picket at toddy shops successfully and to educate the labouring classes to the evils of drink were continuously harassed by the police.

At Puttur an order has been issued that volunteers should not hold national flags while picketing and the Secretary of the Taluq Congress Committee has been prosecuted under Section 188 I.P.C.

At Kurnool Swami Narayanananda Saraswati who has been organising successful picketing against drink was served with a notice under Section 144 I.P.C. and is being prosecuted under Section 188 I.P.C. Besides seven cases are pending against the volunteers there.

In a similar situation at Dummagudem Agency, East Godavari District, the case is pending against the President, Secretary and some members of the Congress Committee at Bhadrachalam.

PROTEST TO GOVERNMENT.

Mr. A. Kaleswararao, Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee has sent a general report about police methods to the Government.

FLOOD HAVOC.

The havoc wrought in Andhra Desa by the recent floods is enormous. A statement issued by the Relief Committee shows that there are 4700 families in flood-effected villages in Bimilipatam and Vizayanagaram Taluqs, and 8367 in Palakonda, that houses of 4166 families had collapsed or had been washed away and that the estimated loss of property was Rs. 97,000 in Vizayanagaram and Bimilipatam and Rs. 17,000 in Palakonda. In the West Godavari about five hundred houses were washed away and more than 1000 families were rendered destitute and helpless.

Taluq and District Congress Committees have been rendering a good deal of help in these flood-stricken areas by organising relief work.

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DHOLKA NOTES.

Vahutha Fair Arrangements.

(From Our Correspondent).

DHOLKA, Nov. 19.

Sjt. Ramnaraiyan Pathak, President of Dholka Taluka Congress Committee had been here to consult with local workers about making necessary arrangements of volunteers for the big Vahutha fair which is held every year on Kartika Punam. Vahutha is about 10 miles away from Dholka. Every year about a lakh of persons come to this place from different places of Gujarat and Kathiawar. The nationalist volunteers do good service in helping the pilgrims in the best way possible and in spreading literature on Swadeshism, Khaddar propaganda. The Dhandhuka Taluka Congress Committee has already promised 10 volunteers and 20 others are to come from Nar near Petlad. Sjt. Mohanlal of Barla, it is learnt, is to stay at Vahutha for 3 to 4 days for personally supervising the activities of volunteers. The Local Board is also making arrangements to meet the rush of pilgrims.

In this fair for many years gambling was a prominent feature. It is lessening day by day due to effective propaganda of Congressmen. A few merchants are, it is rumoured, going to push foreign articles. The nationalist workers are alive to the move.

Rangoon.—The term of the Burma Legislative Council is extended by one year, that is, upto the 11th December 1932.—A. P.

Peshawar.—The Chief Commissioner, and party left by the Frontier Mail for Delhi where they will be the guests of the Viceroy.—A. P.

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ENTR' ACTE.

IMPRESSION OF THE R. T. C. DRAMA AND A CRITICISM.

(By * * *.)

As one follows all the Press messages that are published from day to day containing the half-padded, even pot-boiled, news of the Round Table Conference, the impression one receives is that of a slow-moving, apparently never-ending, drama that at once wearies and trains one into the difficult ordeal of sitting through the show with all the human patience one is worth.

PLAYING THE GAME.

It is a tragi-comedy they are staging with such spectacular blandishments and whatever effect it may have been producing, the feeling, I think, is inevitable of marionettes swiftly, slowly moving across the stage, with invisible strings, in conformation of certain rules of the whole technique of the show. It is admittedly a game (to employ the popular journalistic figure of speech) that is to be played by general acceptance, with the help of certain rules of the game. Politics (which really has a long range of various meanings), they say is a dirty game: probably it is, since, by common and rather naive admission, some dirty people seem to make a life-profession of it. But it is a game essentially, if a little sordid one: and as one watched the progress of the London Conference one would have no doubts left of its 'gamey' quality without the kind of gameness which we are accustomed to demand in a real game with its element of a strangely fascinating uncertainty, this sense of adventure poised against the gamester's skill. Mr MacDonald (or Gandhi, either) is not playing the game; or rather he is playing the game, protes the uproarious spectators. What do they expect?

GANDHI'S ROLE.

What, in effect, we see is not so much the game, as it is being played, as its refereeing. Mahatma Gandhi is, or is not, playing the game, as we, either in our enthusiasm or bias, choose to tell ourselves: yet the referee's is a science as well as art—more science, one imagines, with its cold crystallised vivid, objective facts than the art of imagination. It is not all a question of propaganda, but of, more or less, accurate observation taken after the whole perspective is properly arranged. We must hear the actors speaking their parts and moving to judge how the strings work and the pattern of speech and gesture is filled and formed. Thus, when the Mahatma is presented to us as walking into the meshes of diplomatic intrigue or walking out of them, it must be remembered that the man has behind him the whole career as a person of affairs. He is neither diabolically clever in statesmanship nor mahatmically naive, as his unfriendly and adoring critics aver. Such an estimation of his role is both inaccurate and unfair. One would rather like to refer his actions to the complexity of the man's mind and its manifestation of which we have caught a glimpse in certain moments in his life as a leader of public opinion and man of thought and action.

FROM THE GALLERY.

We may, perhaps, err on the side of sympathy for the man who as some one said the other day, has the fatal gift of arousing either the feeling of intensest love or hatred. His entire character, I think, demands such sympathy: it would certainly be well-expended on a man who has, above everything, a rare sense of delicacy, subtle and profound. He acts with quick decision and yet is full of hesitation with the nobility and sensibility of unusual fastidiousness. The patience with which he plods his way is truly phenomenal as at no time has he disguised the utter pessimism that fills his soul: yet that impersonality of which he is so strangely conscious proves a source of strength: in his self-consciousness one notices the sense of responsibility and irresponsibility drawn against the will of one who has lived enough human suffering, physically and imaginatively, to gamble light-heartedly or callously with it. He talks of peace, one feels, too much like a prophet: it irritates us, exhausts our strained patience. But peace is one of the ideals of his life: peace has a common psychological level: not every egoist can talk, much less act, peace. "Let it not be said," he pleads under the weight of his martyrdom, "that I who offer to speak in the name of a whole people reposing their trust in me failed to do anything that was humanly possible to do all that might have made for peace and happiness of my proteges." Poor Mahatma, how often he invokes his God: it positively offends our atheistic susceptibilities but his God must be really merciful and wise and sensitive to human suffering.....

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VIOLENCE A "COUNSEL OF DESPAIR."

Jawaharlal's Appeal To Bengal Youth.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18

"Let us seriously think and ponder over the great things in his life and draw inspiration from them to urge us to more resolute and firmer action for achieving what we want." This tribute was paid to the memory of the late Lala Lajpatrai in a huge meeting held yesterday evening to commemorate the death of the hero of the Punjab by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who presided.

In course of a lengthy and forceful speech on the same occasion Panditji explained the present political situation of India with particular reference to the recent happenings in Bengal. The speaker drew the attention of his audience to the fact that it was physically impossible for any part of India to be oblivious of what was happening in other parts of India. It was impossible he said, to divide it into compartments, either provincially or as what was called British India and Indian India. Therefore what was happening to one part of the country vitally affected its other parts. It was obvious that if the Government succeeded in crushing the nationalist movement in one province it would be a terrible thing for the rest of India. "Take it from me", Panditji added, "that it is impossible for India to forget Bengal. But if you say that the rest of India or that the Congress Working Committee does not pay much attention to what is happening in Bengal, you must remember that India of to-day is not the India of Jallianwala Bagh days. India has ceased to pass mere pious resolutions of protest and indignation. The Indian National Congress is to-day a powerful body—a body which is recognized as powerful not only in India, not only by the British Government, but by other governments and other countries.

You and I all know it that it is almost impossible—why should say almost?—it is impossible to achieve what we want without a fresh struggle. We shall have to enter that struggle and perhaps we shall have to enter that struggle soon. Therefore the only question now is whether we start the struggle to-day, next week, next month or thereafter. Of course we should have very much liked to start Satyagraha with our captain Mahatma Gandhi with us. But we made it clear to him and he made it clear to Government that we would start Satyagraha if we thought it necessary even when Gandhiji was in London. It is however better to start it with our General with us because it is going to be a big struggle". And then he added that if Bengal wanted to start Satyagraha immediately it was for her to decide.

APPEAL TO YOUTH.

Addressing the youths of Bengal Panditji made a passionate appeal. He said: "I want you to be clear. I have arrived at the conclusion that we must scrupulously and absolutely adhere to the path of non-violence. I want you to appreciate my reasoning. I have arrived at this conclusion, not because Mahatma Gandhi says it or anybody else says it nor because I am a religious votary of Ahimsa but because after a process of painful and lengthy reasoning and argument with myself and others I have arrived at the conclusion that for India to-day there is no other path open than the path of non-violence." He further remarked that individual violence was a ridiculous and discarded method. It was emblematic of despair. "Let us face facts," he continued, "because it is not a matter of a few brave words and a few brave acts. You and I have to decide the fate of more than three hundred millions of people. We cannot act in a fit of emotion or just because we want to figure as heroes on the platform or at the altar. I say and I say it definitely and I challenge anyone to contradict me that individual terrorism today in this country or in any other has always been a counsel of despair. Occasionally it might have been resorted to just to wake up and rouse the people and to remind them that there were some who did not tolerate alien rule but it has never succeeded in freeing a country."

THE SATYAGRAHA WAY.

In regard to the weapon of Satyagraha the speaker observed: "It is not a weapon of the weak. It is a mighty and wonderful weapon which has shaken the foundation of the British Empire and drawn the attention of the whole world. To-day you will find that in those provinces where there have been occasional outburst of violence the organizational side of the Congress has suffered. You will find that there has been mutual conflict and the like. Yo will find that the Congress movement has not been able to achieve quite so much though there were excellent materials in those provinces. Have you any doubt, young men of Bengal, that if you wanted to, you could have achieved far greater things than any other province?"

Panditji concluded: "Of course it is true that many of us will have to give our lives before India is able to attain freedom. We will give our lives when the time comes and when we can achieve something by that. But do not give your lives in such acts which will not help you to achieve anything but would actually hinder the national fight."

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—

12 noon Sponsored Programme by H. M. V. Gramophone Co.; 5 p.m. Ladies' Hour, Talk on "care of the baby upto 1 year" by Dr. Saibai Ranade; 7 p.m. Instrumental Music by Miss Lakdawalla and Madhav Lal (Sitar solo).

BYCULLA CONGRESS COMMITTEE:—The adjourned meeting of the Committee of Management will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Bharat Seva Mandal Hall, Haines Road.

B. P. C. C. MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE:—A meeting of the Municipal Election Committee B. P. C. C. will be held to-morrow (Tuesday,) at 6.30 at the Congress House.

BOMBAY BOY SCOUTS' (LOCAL) ASSOCIATION:—The Bombay Boy Scouts Local Association Annual General Meeting will be held in the Sir Chunilal Mehta Local Association Scout Hut to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m.

JUNAGAD STATE HINDU PRAJA MANDAL:—The General meeting of Junagad State Hindu Praja Mandal will be held to-day in the Office at 9 p.m. to consider and decide the attitude of the Mandal on the present situation.

SEASON TICKET FOUND.

A three-monthly student season ticket, between Bombay and Dockyard Rd. has been found near Wilson College and owner should see Mr. Shripad R. Resai at 327 Thakurdwar, next to Zacha's Mandir.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Mails for Australia per S.S. "Ormande" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 24th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Genoa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-0 p.m. on Tuesday the 24th inst.

NATURE STUDY CONFERENCE-EXHIBITION.—The Nature Study Conference-Exhibition will be opened under the auspices of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (B.T.) at the Gilder Tank Municipal School, Lamington Road.

V. N. Hate Esq Professor of Biology, Wilson College, Bombay, will preside.

YOUNG WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

Under the auspices of the Young Workers' League a meeting will be held at Lal Baug, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in connection with the forthcoming Young Workers' Conference to be held in Bombay in December.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL.

Mr. D. R. H. Browne and Mr. and the Hon'ble Mrs. Svensson lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Sunday.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Sykes attended the Bombay Light Horse Sports at Santa Cruz on Sunday.

SIR HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS HOSPITAL:—Donations received during S. Y. 1937 for establishing free beds in the Hospital are as under:—Rs. 30,000/- From Sheth Fragji Dayal Hariani in memory of his wife the late Bai Laxmibai; Rs. 20,000/- From Sheth Goculdas Damodar, Dwarkadas Goculdas, Tulsidas Vandravandas, Jamnadas Damodar and Gordhandas Haridas, in memory of the late Bai Manibai daughter of Sheth M. D. Cahappar; Rs. 10,000/- From Bai Fulkorbai widow of Sheth Kalianji Chatrabhuj in memory of her daughter the late Bai Harkorbai; Rs. 10,000/- From Sheth Manmohandas, Kalidas and Mrs. Ramkumarbai Manmohandas, Executor and Executrix of the Will of Bai Parvatibai in memory of her father the late Sheth Damji Korsonji (Modh Bania of Porbunder) as per her Will.

How To Fight The Curse Of Untouchability

INFORMAL CONFERENCE AT CONGRESS HOUSE

SCHEME TO GIVE A PUSH TO D. C. BOYS

A largely attended informal conference was held at the Congress House on Sunday afternoon at the invitation of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to consider the question of the removal of untouchability in general and the temple entry in particular. Over 150 persons representing most of the Hindu castes in Bombay and Suburbs were present. Sjt. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C. took the chair and initiated the discussion. A number of prominent persons who could not attend had send letters to the conference wishing it complete success.

POLITICAL ISSUE.

Opening the proceedings, Sjt. Nariman explained the scope of the conference which he said was informal. However the conclusions they might arrive at after proper discussion and deliberations were bound to find approval of the rest of the community. The question had no longer remained merely a social or religious issue; it had attained political significance of the highest magnitude and that was where his interest came in although he was not a Hindu himself. He then called upon the General Secretary of the B. P. C. C. to start the discussion by explaining the view of the Congress.

CONGRESS AND REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

Mr. Patil narrated briefly the history of the efforts made by the Congress during the last twelve years to eradicate the evil of untouchability. Since 1921, he pointed out the Indian National Congress had made this question a most important plank of constructive programme. A considerable portion of the Tilak Swaraj Fund was devoted and earmarked for this purpose alone. Through the influence of the Congress many temples and wells were thrown open to the "Untouchable" friends. Lately the Congress had appointed an All-India Anti-untouchability Committee to look after this work exclusively. Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj, the President of that Committee, was straining every nerve to get this stain removed as early as possible. The speaker then told the Conference about the constructive work that was being done by the B. P. C. C. in Bombay. This Committee has spent no less than four lakhs over education, welfare activities and other constructive work for the so-called touchables. Recently they had opened welfare centres exclusively for these "untouchables." Even in its present not very satisfactory financial state, the B. P. C. C. had set apart Rs. 500 per month in its budget for the uplift work among "untouchables."

GIVING A LIFT TO BOYS.

The scheme of introducing "Untouchable" boys in the caste Hindu families was being pushed forward with all the vigour and thusiasm which the B. P. C. C. could command. Mr. Patil then put the following ten suggestions before the Conference as tentative proposals which, he said, would form the basis of discussion.

CONGRESS SUGGESTIONS.

1. More welfare centres should be opened in the city and suburbs.
2. More Melas sould be organised preferably mixed ones.
3. The scheme about introducing "untouchable" boys in class Hindu families should be given a trial on a larger scale.
4. The leaders of various castes and sub-castes present here should hold public meetings of their castes and popularise the anti untouchability programme with a view to speedy redress of the grievances.
5. The Trustees of the Temples should be approached by influential persons and they should be prevailed upon to throw their temples open to "Untouchables."
6. A Committee should be appointed to enquire into and examine the Trust Deeds of various Temples and legal steps, if advisable, should be taken to establish the rights of these untouchables as "Hindus."
7. More of social dinners with different persons and in different places should be arranged. It will be a good plan if the small castes will invite some "untouchable" friends to their caste dinners.
8. Case Hindus who want untouchability to go at once should make it a point to go only to such temples where untouchables are allowed or to the temples belonging to "untouchables."
9. More functions should be arranged wherein the "untouchables" can freely mix with the touchables.

Mr. Nagindas Master, Vice President of the B. P. C. C., who followed, observed that of late there was great awakening on this question among the "touchable" classes. At any rate the younger section of the Hindu society was up in arms against this grossest social inequity.

CONGRESS REFUSAL OF HELP.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi, who is running a hostel for the Depressed classes students for a number of years, giving his views on the subject, pointed out that the Congress refused to give monetary assistance to those institutions which were receiving help from the Government. That ban ought to be removed since it was necessary to support the institutions of the "untouchables" and for the "untouchables" in all ways possible.

The Secretary interjected saying that no such ban existed.

MR. NATARAJAN'S PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

Sjt. K. Natarajan, speaking next, said he had before him his personal experience of social reform for the last forty years. He was prepared to say in the light of that experience that the Hindu community was most open to conviction provided it was approached in the right way. These reforms which were bitterly opposed some forty years ago were accepted to-day without demur. Continuing he remarked that so long as there was caste system there were bound to be outcastes. The root of the evil was the caste system which they must first abolish if they wanted untouchability to go. He deprecated any resort being taken to litigation for establishing the social rights of untouchables. That would, he was afraid, create bad blood for nothing.

DOWN WITH CASTE.

Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas agreed with the previous speaker the caste system was at the root of the whole evil and it must be immediately rooted out. The evil had taken root in the society. With all the efforts of the Congress they had merely touched the fringe of it. He suggested the starting of an organisation for the abolition of the caste system.

Mr. Deorao Naik, suggested that they must freely mix with the "Untouchables" and try to feel as they themselves felt on this question. Their faith in Hindus had gone for the time being. As they in their politics did not believe in any of the British politicians similarly these "Untouchables" did not believe in the good intentions of the Hindu leaders.

Mr. G. V. Pradhan, endorsed the view expressed by Mr. Naik. He made an appeal to all to join the Social Equality League.

SAVARKAR FOR SATYAGRAHA IN BOMBAY.

Dr. Savarkar observed that as a Hindu an untouchable must have as a matter of justice all the rights to which a Hindu is entitled. He advocated Satyagraha in Bombay. That would be the most practical help they could render to their brethren against whom they had sinned.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi was against the diversion of national energy so long as the battle of Swaraj was not won. After they had achieved their independence by the sacrifice of all, she would assure the "untouchable" friends on behalf of the women of Bombay that they would not rest for a day until their "untouchable" brothers were recognised as full-fledged Hindus (Applause). But they should stay their hand just at present.

Swami Brahmanand, an Arya Samajist, found fault with the methods adopted by Dr. Ambedkar. There were quarrels, he said, in every religion and the Hindu religion was not an exception.

Mr. Mindhe Patil urged the importance of the question of temple entry.

Mrs. Ratanben regarded this temple entry question as a mere waste of good energy which could be used for better purposes. She suggested, that they should go to Nasik and prevail upon their "untouchable" friends to desist from this Satyagraha. She, however, suggested Satyagraha by the caste Hindus.

Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt of Ville Parle gave his conception of the Satyagraha about temple entry. He maintained that such a satyagraha ought to be started and conducted by the caste Hindus and not by "Untouchables." He suggested that such of the temples as would impose a ban on the entry of "Untouchables" should be boycotted by the caste Hindus who believed that this was the grossest social injustice. Such temples should be put on the boycott list by the Congress. They should also introduce a boycott pledge for this purpose.

PADBIDRI FOR DECLARATION.

Mr. R. S. Padbidri pointed out that the conference informal though it was ought not to end without coming to some conclusions on which they could work in the future. He suggested that the President or the Secretary should make some official declaration as to what impression of the conference as regards the temple entry question they would convey to the B. P. C. C. He also asked them whether they would not recommend the B. P. C. C. to start temple entry Satyagraha in Bombay if they were not in a position to actively assist the Nasik Satyagraha. He also suggested the celebration of a special anti-untouchability week exclusively for this work.

NO SATYAGRAHA AT NASIK!

Mr. S. K. Patil summarised the conclusions they had arrived at. So far as the constructive items of the programme were concerned, B. P. C. C. would continue its efforts in the manner indicated in his preliminary speech. So far as legal remedies were concerned the proposals would be further examined before giving effect to it. The B. P. C. C. Council had already passed a resolution about the Nasik Satyagraha and they would substantiate it by their action. They were already in communication with all the bodies concerned and very soon they would decide their policy. At present there was no Satyagraha at Nasik because the orthodox people had kept the temple locked and bolted. It was closed to all. As regards the temple entry Satyagraha in Bombay, he would only say that if the "War" was not restarted within the next few months they would certainly move the B. P. C. C. to take some action in the city itself.

Sjt. Nariman, in conclusion, thanked all for the interest they had taken in the conference. He endorsed the assurance of the Secretary and pleaded for mutual confidence. The Congress, he said, was engaged in a bigger war that would, if won, solve all their difficulties.

The Conference then came to an end.

HINDUS TROUNCE CATHOLICS

Breezy Innings By Dhumatkar And Dabholkar

CHANDA RANA CAPTURES 4 WICKETS FOR 30 RUNS

Brilliant batting was witnessed in week-end cricket when the Hindu Gymkhana trounched the Catholic Gymkhana. A one and a half day match was played between the Hindus and the Catholics on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday and Sunday. The Hindus piled up a huge total of 412 runs for only 7 wickets and defeated the Catholics by 274 runs. J. V. Dabholkar and M. V. Dhumatkar played breezy innings for their side. The former missed his century by 5 runs while the latter by his hurricane hitting contributed 77 runs, which included 10 fours and 3 sixers. C. M. Rana captured 4 wickets for 30 runs and scored 74.

After playing till lunch time on Sunday when they had scored 412 for 7 wickets the Hindus declared. The Catholics who began after lunch could not stand the deadly bowling of Rana and Gawankar who captured 4 and 3 wickets respectively. The Catholics were all out in two hours and in that time they scored only 148 runs, thus leaving a margin of 274 runs. P. F. Pereira's was the highest score of 46, for the Catholics.

Following are the scores:—

HINDU GWMKHANA.

First Innings.

C. M. Rana, b	74
D. K. Pawasker, b	65
V. S. Dongre, l.b.w.	48
J. V. Dabholker, b	95
R. J. Gharab, b	15
M. V. Dhumatker, b	77
S. S. Dongre, N. D. Engineer, R. K. Deshpande, Bhagwandas M. and G. B. Gawanker, did not bat	
Extras	36
Total for 7 wickets	412

Bowling analysis:—

Almeida 0 wicket for 44 runs.
Gonsalves 0 wicket for 14 runs.
Peter Pereira 3 wickets for 80 runs.
Fernandes 1 wicket for 35 runs.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

MRS. KAMALADEVI & MISS SAFIA SOMJI ON WORK OF WOMEN'S BRANCH.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the People's Jinnah Hall under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, when Shmt. Kamaladevi Chattopadhya, Dr. N. S. Hardiker and Miss Safia Somjee will address on the "Hindustani Seva Dal" particularly with regard to 'Ladies' Branch.'

Gonsalves 2 wickets for 115 runs.
Bunyan 0 wicket for 23 runs.
D'Souza 0 wicket for 5 runs.
A. L. Pereira 0 wicket for 39 runs.
E. G. Pereira 0 wicket for 21 runs

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Gonsalves E. b	9
E. Pereira, b	3
A. C. Pereira, b	17
O. Gonsalves, b	1
P. F. Pereira, st.	46
P. N. Pereira, c	12
D. M. Pereira, b	5
Belado, ct	11
H. Bucarro ct.	10
L. Bunyan, b.	6
D. Fernandes, not out	12
Extras	11
Total	148

Bowling analysis:—

G. B. Gawanker 3 wickets for 35 runs.
Bhagwandas M. 0 wicket for 24 runs.
R. K. Deshpande 1 wicket for 33 runs.
J. V. Dabholker 2 wickets for 15 runs.
C. M. Rana 4 wickets for 30 runs.

WATER POLO MATCH

Hindus Beat Lionist Sports Club

A very interesting Water-Polo Match was played on Sunday morning at the Golvala Bros., Victoria Swimming Bath between the Hindu pupils of the said Bath and the Zionist Sports Club. There was a very large attendance of all communities.

The game commenced at 8-35 a.m. and terminated at 9-2. Mr. D. C. Golvala acted as the referee whilst Messrs. M. C. Kapadia and R. F. Golveel as the goal scorers. Mr. P. D. Golvala acted as a timekeeper.

The game was well and keenly contested and resulted in 3 goals for the Hindus and four for the Zionist.

The teams:—

Hindus:—Messrs. G. Choksy (Captain); G. Trivedi; R. Champsi; J. Kothare; J. D. Kapadia; S. P. Kapadia and K. Nyalchand.

The Zionist Sports Club:—Messrs. E. Solomon (Captain); Gahtan I. Solomon; N. Hillel. J. Hillel; S. Haskell and Sargon.

After partaking of the refreshments provided by the proprietors of V. S. Bath, the gathering dispersed.

Jawaharlal To Visit Seva Dal Headquarters

KARNATAK DAL'S CONVOCATION

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru has decided to visit Hubli and inspect the General Headquarters of the Hindustani Seva Dal as well as its Training Academy at Bagalkot in Bijapur district. He will be at Hubli on the 17th of December.

The Karnatak Seva Dal has decided to hold its first Convocation on that date. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Member-in-charge of the Volunteer Department of the Indian National Congress will for the first time distribute about 400 certificates to Seva Dal Sainiks then in Karnatak. The Karnatak Dal has already started the preparation for this Convocation.

ALL INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION

Jawaharlal To Open At Hubli

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Nov. 19.

Dr. Hardiker, the Director of the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition of Hubli has fixed the opening of the exhibition on the 17th of December, in consultation with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who will perform the opening ceremony. Exhibits from all quarters of India are being received and more than 100 stalls have been already rented by big manufacturers. Dr. Kardiker appeals to those who have not sent their goods to Hubli to do so immediately and also to reserve the necessary number of stalls they require. Otherwise they will have to be disappointed. Those who are not in a position to send their representatives with their goods should at least send their ezhibits quickly. The same will be taken care of by a Special Officer who has been appointed for this purpose. The exhibition Office will hold itself responsible for all the exhibits thus received at the office.

Dr. Hardiker also requests the manufacturers of Indian goods to help him in the Swadeshi Guide and Directory which he is now preparing. The guide is nearly complete. It will be of about 400 pages and will give every little detail about the manufacturers themselves as well as their goods. It will be an up-to-date volume. Advertisers are urged to send their advertisements to be published in the guide at their earliest convenience.

Protest Against Increased Rent

Since the Improvement Trust Committee has given notice increasing the rents of one-room tenements, numbering over 650 and occupied by a total population of nearly three thousand persons of the class of labourers and petty Clerks, the tenants have held three meetings, protesting against an increase of 11 per cent in the rents at a time of depression in trade and the consequent decrease in wages.

STARVING THE STRIKERS INTO SUBMISSION"

You Are Fighting For A Cause

LABOUR LEADERS ADDRESS KURLA STRIKERS

A meeting of the strikers of the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla, was held on Sunday evening near Sion Station. The selection of the meeting place was due to the Magistrate's order prohibiting meetings in Kurla.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the order of the Collector which vetoed the sanction of Rs. 2,000 by the Kurla Municipality towards the relief of the strikers. The resolution also appealed to the textile workers in Bombay to come to the help of the Kurla strikers by collecting relief fund and by preventing black-legging.

STARVING THEM INTO SUBMISSION.

Mr. Godse who moved the resolution said that the workers were determined to foil the attempt of the capitalists to starve them into submission. Mr. Jadhav described how the "blacklegs" who had worked during the previous week in expectation of high remuneration had found at the time of payment on Saturday that they had been deceived.

FIGHTING AGAINST THE SYSTEM.

Mr. S. V. Deshpande said that the Kurla workers had learnt valuable lessons during the strike. They had realized that they were fighting against a system, and not merely against individual oppressors. Their appeal to the Bombay workers indicated their class-consciousness. The Bombay workers were sure to realize that the Kurla comrades were fighting for a cause that was their own cause, and would certainly give enthusiastic response to the appeal. The textile workers will not allow workers in each mill to be beaten separately. This was the longest, and most bitterly fought strike since the general strike of 1929 and it could not be allowed to be defeated.

Mr. Parulekar criticised the action of the Collector in prohibiting the help of the Municipality. Referring to the argument of the Collector that such help would lead to a breach of peace, he said that this was based on the supposition that the workers would submit quietly to starvation. He described the success of the efforts to check blacklegging and called upon the strikers to remain firm.

The meeting ended amidst shouts of "Victory to the Red Flag."

Gold Medal To General Motors Workmen

A beautiful gold medal has been awarded to the workmen of the General Motors India, Limited for the excellence of their skill and craftsmanship in producing fine motor cars.

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
The vivacious blonde comedienne
MARION DAVIES
in the Belasco stage hit
BACHELOR FATHER
with the British Stars
RALPH FORBER—AUBREY SMITH
Honour thy Father—even if you do not know him!
RAMON NOVARRO
Next SATURDAY!

THE RIALTO
The House of Fox Talkies.
DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
Behind the doctor's door—what?
DOCTORS' WIVES
Fox Production with
WARNER—BAXTER
JOAN BENNETT
A wife saw too much—in the private office of her successful doctor-husband!

MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL

Public Meeting To Consider Objectionable Feautures

A mass meeting of the members of the medical profession of Bombay will be held at the Hall of the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, on Friday, the 27th inst. at 7 p.m. (S.T.) to consider some of the objectionable features of the proposed Bill to establish a Medical Council in India and to provide for the maintenance of a British Indian Medical Register.

The meeting is open for students of all the Medical Colleges.

Dr. G.V. Deshmukh will preside.

The requisition for the meeting is signed by:—

"S.N. Apte, C.R. Athavle, M.J. Batliwalla, V.N. Bhajekar, Geo. Coelho, R.N. Cooper, J.J. Cursetji, K.J. Cursetji, K.K. Dadachanji, D.N. Daftary, P.A. Dayar, P.V. Dhebri, V.P. Diwan, J.D. Dhruv, R.F. Doctor, R.N. Dordi, D.H. Dudha, D.K. Ellis, A.S. Edulkar, D.M. Gagrat, P.V. Gharpure, M.D.D. Gilder, F.R. Hakim, M.D. Joshi, V. P. Kamat, F. N. Kapadia, S. P. Kapadia, A. Karmally, P. P. Kaikarak, M. I. Khatkhatay, N. N. Lam, B. A. Lukmani, K. R. Madan, N. J. Maher Homji, E.B. Mazgaonwalla, R.D.P. Mody, N.F. Mogrelia, P.B. Motiwalla, S.N. Navalkar, K.B. Palkhiwalla, G.V. Patel, P.T. Patel, S.J. Popat, V. G. Pole, B.A. Shete, N.P. Sheth, B.P. Shukla, P.F. Soonawalla, J.E. Spencer, S.P. Swami, M.B. Thakore, M.G. Tendulkar, R.C. Vanka, M.B. Velkar, S.G. Wagle and others."

PROPOSED EXPORT DUTY ON COTTON

A Loss To Cultivators

The East India Cotton Association Ltd., Bombay, have addressed a letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, regarding the proposed Export Duty of 4 annas per bale on cotton, urging the Government to reject the proposal of the Municipality. It states that any tax put on imports or exports at Bombay is a handicap on the Port and is a stimulus to other competing ports, such as Karachi, Okha and Bedi Bunder, and that any tax levied on cotton at Bombay Port would be reflected in the prices of cotton available to the growers and from that point of view would be a loss to the cotton cultivators all over India.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1931.

END OF THE FRAUD

But a few days more, and the mask will at last be torn completely off the thing called the Round Table Conference. It will then be revealed to India and the world as the huge hoax or fraud that it has ever been. It is already clear that the Conference as such, as an agency for genuine negotiations, is all but dead and the Premier's proposed statement at the plenary session of the Conference is only to be its funeral oration. It is true that the Federal Structure Committee permits much talk on serious topics. But off and on in the midst of the discussion is seen a sign that all reality has fled from the Committee or the Conference. And now and then is a broad hint thrown out by responsible persons like Sir Samuel Hoare that the long-drawn out chapter is to be cut short. Much of the talk now in responsible quarters is as to who killed the Conference, the commonest slogan being that the Conference killed itself. If such an end should give rise to any disappointment, there is also the relieving thought that there will no longer be any doubt or suspense about the implications or limitations of the Truce and both sides will be free to betake themselves to their respective camps.

If the reader regards the above as too pessimistic a view of the situation let him scan the effusions in the British Tory Press which represents a party that is, ominously for Britain, in power and that can use Mr. MacDonald as a convenient and willing tool. The "Evening News," for instance, after asking the Government to put an immediate stop to all the "nonsense" of Mahatma Gandhi, unburdens itself thus: "Let the Government assure Indians that the British propose to go on governing firmly and justly. That is what India wants. There is no need for it to become a hellbroth that we are asked to contemplate, once the multiplicity of the soft-headed cooks are told to betake themselves and their long spoons elsewhere." We wonder if such vulgar language is typical of the Tory Press. The "Daily Mail" is not less offensive. The paper diabolically warns Government against "the entire control of the British Army" being made over "to the Hindus who showed their fitness for it by their hideous massacre of Muslims last year." The paper proceeds to say: "To placate our bitterest enemies by the most abject surrenders, is the policy that is being pressed upon Mr. MacDonald. It is the policy of the Russian peasant, who threw first his children, and then his wife, to the wolves, only to whet their appetite for his own flesh." Now, beneath all such frenzied writing may be discerned the working of an inferiority complex. The "Daily Mail" shows its teeth because it is afraid. In a signed article in the same paper the Editor says: "Without India the British Commonwealth of Nations will fall to pieces. Economically, politically and geographically, it is our greatest Imperial asset. To imperil our hold on it would be worse treason than any Briton could commit." The passage betrays some real anxiety that India might slip out of all imperial control if the hold on her is to any extent weakened. Equally notable is its candour which shows all the hypocrisy of protecting the dumb millions of India and her many minorities. They are all part of the imperial asset, which fact may well be noted by such Indians as have still faith in British altruism.

The Conference is dead. There need be no mistake about that or about the Tory policy in the near future. The "Daily Herald" itself shows how incessantly the Tories urge Mr. MacDonald—does he really need much urging?—to repudiate his own solemn pledges to India bluntly or under the thin disguise of a vague promise to fulfil them at some undefined future date. They are suggesting, it is said, not even the Simon Report, but a still more restricted form of Provincial Autonomy. "Never was a more disastrous policy urged on any Government," says the "Daily Herald," and asks, "Is the honour of Great Britain to be sacrificed to the passionate prejudices of a die-hard Torism?" A great statesman and Empire-builder like General Smuts sees the danger to the Empire of the Tory policy towards India of not making an immediate peace with her. He warns Britain that "force is no remedy and neither the modern spirit nor the British temper would permit the application of the policy of repression." He pleads for an immediate settlement with Mahatma Gandhi, who more than any one else "can deliver the goods." But it seems that the Tories, intoxicated with their success at the last elections, are in no mood to listen to wise counsel. However, they will soon know better than they have so far done what it means to coerce India.

CONDEMNED.

The Legislative Assembly has refused to gulp down Dr. Schuster's prescription. It rejected on Saturday by 63 votes to 48 the proposals of the Finance Member to meet the acute financial emergency with which the Government have been faced, because in the teeth of popular protest they continue to bolster up the Blackett ratio, refuse to effect drastic retrenchment in the civil expenditure, while the colossal waste on the upkeep of the Army also continues. The country was subjected to the farce of a number of retrenchment committees, costly bodies, whose advice Government were willing to accept, only to a very limited extent. The country also suffered the humiliation of finding its financial policy completely subordinated to British interests. Whitehall willed it so and the Government of India—though it was rumoured they did protest—dutifully agreed. And they proceeded nonchalantly to propose that the poor man must pay more for sending a post card, that his salt should cost more, that humble wage-earners on Rs. 1,000 a year must be drawn into the income-tax net,—only to mention some of the items which were to balance the Schuster Budget.

The Assembly revolted. The Viceroy's Conference with non-official Party leaders was expected to be, in official eyes, a right move, which would succeed in its object of cajolery and sweet persuasion. But for once the various non-official groups in the Assembly were determined to unite in resisting the preposterous demand that the already over-taxed Indian ryot should be burdened still more heavily. They voted down the Viceroy's "recommended" bill. But there is the Council of State before whom the measure, condemned by the popular House, goes to-day and India's Elder Statesmen, as among their number is only a pitifully small group of elected non-officials ready to voice the country's true interests, are expected to comply with the Viceregal wish. The whole world knows, however, that the bureaucratic attempt to increase the taxation burdens of India was constitutionally foiled and that those burdens are to be forced upon her, against her declared but futile protest.

GERMANY'S PLIGHT

Thanks to the successful French manoeuvres to keep Germany always on the dole in meeting the "Reparations" demand, the German Government has to send out a begging bowl on the 16th of every month. No long term credits are allowed to Germany. She must invoke the pity of America, Britain and France every month and secure a further little dose of financial assistance to escape being stigmatised as a defaulter. A Berlin message states that the German Debtors' Committee has invited representatives of eleven creditor countries to meet in that city "to discuss further arrangements." The Hoover Moratorium has given Germany only a brief respite. It kept Dr. Bruening in power, but the German Chancellor is far from achieving as yet his ambition to weld into a stable parliamentary majority even the parties of the Right. Those of the Left, amongst whom the Nazis are the most popular element, claim that their country can have no relief until it is freed from "political debts" and unless the Versailles Treaty is drastically revised. It should be to the interest of Germany's creditors to initiate a move in this direction themselves and help to maintain in power a Government in Germany which is at least prepared to regard it as its primary duty to pay them as much as it can, by borrowing on short-term credits from some of them. But unless there is a general move for cancellation of War-Debts this game of making Germany pay cannot last long.

Trifles.

"I see a picture of India where in the near future every nook and corner of India, even the shy secluded villages will be brightened by the bright flash of orange saries and their splendour will cast a golden glow over a smiling land ringing with the song of freedom."—Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya.

So does a poor, mere man—the other side of the picture. And he shudders.

* * * * *

But I suppose I, must—whether I like it or not, as a matter of fact I definitely don't—congratulate the Recruiting Officers on their success.

I think I ought to do it with an apparently undoubted cheerfulness. My instinct of self-preservation demands that I should anticipate an Amazoned India; and wear my mask accordingly.

* * * * *

By the way, how would it be if the Seva Dal ladies were to desist from carrying lathis? I make this suggestion less on my behalf than on that of a confrere of mine, provisionally exiled to this country and, therefore, our guest, who deserves all possible considerations of hospitality. I allude to Sir Percival Phillips of the London "Daily Mail." Whether Sir Percival has seen the lathis is more than I can say. But I know it for a fact that he has had them on his brain for sometime past.

* * * * *

"The Aga Khan's intention not to run Ut Majeur in the Manchester November Handicap has been revised. The Aga Khan confirms that Ut Majeur will run."

It has, however, not yet been definitely decided whether or no Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan will speak at the Federal Structure Committee.

* * * * *

Apropos of General Smuts' statement re: India and Gandhi, may I draw the particular attention of the public to the fact that there are two persons of the same name and rank:—

(1) General Smuts, who has been Prime Minister of South Africa, and, during the War, one of the most distinguished members of a famous British War Council. He is a pro-British statesman.

(2) General Smuts, the right hand man of General Botha during the Boer War—sorry, I mean Boer Revolt. He is an anti-British mischief-monger.

The man who made the statement referred to above is No. 2.

* * * *

A ton of coffee "to be served to all comers and goers" at the forthcoming Moslem Congress at Jerusalem is being despatched to Yemen. Owing to difficult times, unfortunately, India's contribution amounts only to a couple of hundredweights of Shaukatali.

I well appreciate the need for something more as an apposite symbol of "weightage." But it is most deplorable that our mangoes are out of season.

* * * * *

"Rural Indebtedness In C. P. Conciliation Boards In One Division."

Why shouldn't debtors of other divisions also be enabled to reconcile themselves to their indebtedness?

A SOJOURN IN EUROPE.

ITALY UNDER FASCIST RALE.

(By S. V. PUNTAMBEKAR.)

VI*

I found it was not easy for Germans to forget the humiliation they suffered in the dismemberment of the old Reich. They are especially troubled by the separation of East Prussia from Germany, by the Danzig Corridor, by the handing over of some German population to Poland, and by France's Machiavellian diplomacy in the East and South of Germany.

DETERMINED PEOPLE.

With all this they are not a dispirited nation. They are alive and active, making the best of a bad job. I attended their 'Weimar Day', the tenth year anniversary of their constitution. President Hindenburg reviewed the Heimwehr troops at the Reichstag near the place of the Republic. There was a huge function at the Reichstag. There were speeches and processions. There was also a Stern centenary. Nations overpopulated and without an Empire will live only by following the ways of Germany, and not of England or France.

MUSSOLINI'S ITALY.

Italy of to-day is quite a new Italy. It is Mussolini's Italy. As soon as I landed at Naples I could see the presence of police and soldiers in a number of places. The constant drills of new recruits and old soldiers, the movements and parades of companies and platoons, armoured cars and aeroplanes all make it clear that a new order backed by strong military and police is established in Italy. They are all armed with revolvers.

FASCISM AT WORK.

I could see in Rome, a large number of Government spies watching restaurants, clubs, cinema houses etc. I could not easily locate the whereabouts of the Chamber of Deputies. Two persons whom I asked turned about without saying any thing. When I found it, it was closed. There seems to be peace and order in Italy and the Government is doing all it can to make the nation great and the State authority respected within and abroad. But it is the Fascist Party or rather Mussolini's will that rules. At that time the "Azione Catolica" were being suppressed, being suspected of political opinions detrimental to the absolute authority of the State. The Pope was stressing the medieval Christian theory of the independence of the Church in religious matters, and that the State was not all in all and that there were some liberties of the subject to be respected. Of course, Mussolini's strong hand suppressed these catholic associations, but the public opinion is not and cannot be fully on his side.

AN INTERVIEW WITH FERRERO.

State doctrine of absolutism is overdone. It is the monopoly of Fascist's power that is resented. I had some discussions with Prof. Guglielmo Ferrero who had to leave Italy and who is now teaching at Geneva in the Post-Graduate School of International Stu-

(Continued on page 8).

*Previous articles appeared on October 19, 24 and November 1, 5 and 10.

BRITISHERS AND TRADING RIGHTS.

IMPLICATIONS OF THEIR DEMANDS.

(By Our Financial Critics.)

II*

There are several dangers for India in conceding the claim to equal treatment of foreign companies in the matter of bounties and protection. I will cite two instances in support of my argument. The first is the possibility that, if the protection be universal, the foreign manufacturers, against whom the protection is intended, might bring their own capital and experts and start the industries within our borders and the effect of the measure would be to bring the competition within our own domain with the enjoyment of the protection which we wanted to give to our national industry. For example, it would be possible, as it seemed at one time imminent, for British and even Japanese mills to erect factories in India and thus enter into fiercer competition with our mills. It is, therefore, part of the policy of protection that it shall extend only to companies with three-fourths majority of Indian shareholders and directors.

EXPLOITING PROTECTION.

The second danger is that the purpose of the protection might have been to encourage subsidiary industries and the foreign concerns, which obtain the privilege, might not adhere to this part of the contract and, on the other hand, might even encourage the foreign products of the same kind which are competing with ours. For example, the idea behind the protection given for the paper industry was that Indian bamboo pulp would be used for the Indian paper manufacture but, the Tittagor Paper Mills, with which Mr. Benthall is connected, have not encouraged the Indian industry and continue to import large quantities of pulp from abroad and thus vitiate the main purpose of the protection. The same story can be told of the other European paper mills which adopt the same policy of bringing all the raw material possible from abroad. They are, in fact, enjoying the protection of Indian tariffs for the purpose of making large profits for European interests. This is borne out by the following figures of the imports of wood-pulp in recent years:—

1925-26	24.7 lakhs.
1926-27	34.9 lakhs.
1927-28	40.2 lakhs.
1929-30	44.9 lakhs.
1930-31	42.2 lakhs.

WHAT IS ONE MAN'S FOOD.

Apparently the doctrine of equal trading rights and free open competition is not applicable to Britain. Even in such a simple matter as the particular ship in which Civilians and other Lee concessionaires are travelling to and from India, the British shipping interests want to force the Government's hands and see that these folk are made to travel on British steamers even though the fares are higher than those of other lines. Perverse argument cannot go further.

INDIANS IN BRITISH CONCERNS

Legitimate complaints have been lodged that Indians are not encouraged in foreign concerns

(Continued on page 8.)

*The first article appeared on 21st instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY

MacDonald Surrenders.

Mr. Wardlaw-Milne, the Chairman of the Conservative India Committee, is reported to have ridiculed the suggestion that Tories gave an ultimatum to the Premier over the question of India. That Mr. Wardlaw-Milne's disclaimer was merely a hypocritical misrepresentation of facts is evident from the howl in the Tory Press that went up against not only India and Mahatma Gandhi but also against Mr. Ramsay MacDonald almost immediately after the Tory deputation had met the Premier. Our London Correspondent gives further details of the campaign that the Tories intend to carry on against India. But the threat seems to have gone home. For, Mr. MacDonald, in obedience to the will of his Tory masters, has decided to make a statement that will not displease them. How are the mighty fallen! Yet it is not surprising. A man, who could betray the Party that gave him significance and who could surrender completely to anti-working class Tory Protectionists within a month of his first betrayal, is capable of any thing. MacDonald has led the Hoares, the Churchills and the Wardlaw-Milne's against his own people. Why not against India?

Congress And Peasants

The general expectation that the agrarian trouble in the Allahabad district in the U.P. might soon spread to other parts of the country seems to be coming true. It is said that the Kisans of Rae Bareilli, who are experiencing severe distress, are seriously thinking of following the example of their comrades in Allahabad. Going much farther, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, who is as cautious in coming to a decision as thorough in working it out, is convinced that the recent arrests and convictions in Andhra are intended to suppress agrarian agitation and has asked the Congress workers there to consider seriously the desirability of organising defensive civil resistance. The acute distress of peasants in many parts of the country has once more revealed the bitter truth that their trouble is not due merely to this year's extra-ordinary slump but to an unconscionably high scale of land revenue exacted from them year in and year out. They rightly demand an equitable permanent reduction of the annual land revenue especially on the many small uneconomic holdings. We are confident that Congress Committees will everywhere take up the cause of the poor peasants.

Muslim "United Front"

We are glad to learn that a sense of political decency has dawned on at least two members of the "Muslim delegation" to the Round Table Conference. According to our London correspondent they have written to the Aga Khan that the joke of "group discipline" having already gone too far, they intend participating in the deliberations of the Federal Structure Committee. But we need not expect much from their letter that has caused great surprise to the Aga Khan. The Tories, headed not only by Lord Lloyd and Mr. Winston Churchill but also by Sir Samuel Hoare himself, have been flirting with and making willing fools of "Muslim delegates" in a manner that has been as open as disgustingly outrageous. These Muslims have been cajoled into betraying the interests of the country as well as of their own community at large for the benefit of Tory Imperialism and "Europeans-in-India". The combination will see to it that the two Muslims who are tentatively rising to a posture of revolt are well and properly knocked. But even if they do succeed in getting up, there are ways of dealing with them. Sir Ali Imam tried to say something at the Minorities Committee. He was promptly muzzled by the simplest of methods. Mr. MacDonald just failed to notice him.

GURU NANAK AS PREACHER OF NATIONAL UNITY

Bombay Celebrates The Birthday Of Founder Of Sikh Religion

LESSONS FROM GREAT TEACHER'S LIFE FOR MODERN INDIA

The birth anniversary of Guru Nanak was celebrated on Sunday under the auspices of the Sikh Association by holding a public meeting on the Chaupatty sands.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi presided on the occasion and several speakers belonging to different communities addressed the gathering. The president and the speakers dwelt on the lessons of the great teacher's life. They emphasised the point that he preached national unity and wanted to extirpate communalism. They appealed to national unity by eliminating the audience to follow Guru Nanak's example and to work for communalism from public life.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi in his speech said that Guru Nanak was one of the great religious teachers that the world had produced and Indians should be proud of the fact that he was born in India. Mr. Brelvi thanked the Sikh community for giving him the opportunity to associate himself with the celebration of the birth anniversary of such a great religious teacher. He did not think he could say any thing about Guru Nanak's life that the Sikhs did not know, but he wanted to emphasise three points from his life which he held would serve as lessons of his life and were worth practising in the present circumstances.

LESSONS FROM GURU NANAK'S LIFE.

The first of these, said the speaker, was the study of different religions. It should be the duty of every Indian to try to know as much of other religions as was possible. Guru Nanak was equally conversant with the principles of Hinduism and Islam and that was the reason of his developing a broad outlook on religious matters. Secondly, the study of different religions had led him to the conclusion that there was not material difference in the principles of different religions. Guru Nanak believed that if a man were a good Hindu or a good Mussalman he would make no difference between the two and would always endeavour to bring Hindus and Muslims together. Guru Nanak always did that and proved by his actions that it was possible for Hindus and Muslims to continue to profess their respective religions and still to work together. The third lesson of his life was that all should live in peace and harmony. He preached 500 years ago the same lesson of Truth and Non-violence which Mahatmaji was preaching to-day.

TRIBUTE TO SIKHS.

Mr. Brelvi paid high tribute to the Sikhs fro the part they played during the last Satyagraha movement. He said a great share of the credit which Bombay earned for her part in the last movement must go to the Sikhs in Bombay.

Referring to the controversy over representation in the Punjab, Mr. Brelvi deplored that the same province in which Guru Nanak was born, there were men who wanted to perpetuate communalism and it was over the question of that province that proposals were brought forward which made Indians hang down their heads in shame.

Concluding Mr. Brelvi referred to the controversy between Hindus and Muslims over the dead body of Guru Nanak when each wanted to dispose of his body according to its ritesr and said that the incident spoke for his popularity among both the communities. He appealed to the Sikhs to work for that great ideal of cementing the relations of Hindus and Muslims and said that it was only then that they could claim to be the true followers of Guru Nanak.

Sirdar Jamiat Singh read out a message from Mr. K. F. Nariman, president of the B. P. C. C. Mr. Nariman said that the great message of Guru Nanak's life was unity between different sections and he appealed to the Sikhs to follow that glorious example and work for national freedom and unity.

MAN-MADE DIFFERENCES.

Sirdar Jamiat Singh in his speech observed that the message of Guru Nanak to the Hindus was that if they wanted to live in this world they must reform themselves. He declared that the differences of caste and creed were all man made and they must put an end to them. Guru Nanak believed in no particular religion and held that a man should be judged by his actions. One of the lessons of the Sikh Gurus was that sacrificing one's life for one's country made one immortal.

Alluding to the present struggle for freedom, the speaker said that if the fight was revived by Gandhiji after his return from Europe the Sikhs would take still greater part in the movement.

GURU NANAK & FREEDOM'S STRUGGLE.

Mr. P. R. Lele observed that the greatest lesson of Guru Nanak's life was that one should sacrifice his all for the sake of a principle which he held dear. In the present circumstances Indians were more in need of putting that lesson into practice as they had to carry on their fight for freedom.

Hakim Ikrami emphasised that Guru Nanak advised people to give up greed and devote themselves to the great ideal of truth. He preached unity of all faiths and wanted to harmonise their relations.

Sirdar Gurucharan Singh said that Guru Nanak taught them that if they wanted to serve their country they must be prepared to sacrifice their all. He explained how he abhorred the needless rituals and laid stress on the principles.

TRUTH AND NON-VIOLENCE.

Dr. Amriksingh pointed out that Guru Nanak wielded no earthly weapons nor did he achieve his object by employing force. He relied on the strength of Truth and Non-violence.

Dr. Mazharul Haq Gour observed that Guru Nanak was a preacher of national unity and there was no place for communalism in his scheme. The speaker pointed out how Guru Nanak's teaching exactly tallied with the teachings of Islam on the point, and denounced the attempts of the Muslim communalists now attending the R. T. C. to perpetuate communalism.

Sirdar Ram Singh pointed out how Guru Nanak attempted to unite the Hindus and Muslims by admitting both of them in his fold. One of the two greatest desciples Guru Nanak had was a Hindu while the other was a Muslim. The controversy over his dead body was a proof of his popularity with both the communities. Mr. Panthaki also spoke.

A HUMANITARIAN.

Maulana Irfan looked at the founder of the Sikh religion as a staunch Muslim. In his opinion Nanak was not a believer in natioanlity. His ideal was humanitarianism. He lived and worked for the good of humanity as a whole. His vision transcended the narrow limits of nationality. He tried to raise humanity on a higher level by preaching that men should improve their character.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

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General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 19th November, 1931.

WHAT SWARAJ MEANS TO THE WORKERS

Young Workers' League To Organise A Conference

A huge meeting of the workers of Bombay was helud at Naigaum on Sunday evening, under the auspices of the Young Workers' League, to propagate on behalf of the young workers conference which is shortly to be held in Bombay. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Patkar, an ex-Congress worker.

The president in his opening remarks said that imperialism was out to make new assaults on the working-class and reduce its strength. It was for this reason that the Y. W. L. had proposed to call a conference of the young workers.

Mr. Patkar said that the workers had received a good lesson in the past at the hands of treacherous leadership. He said that time had come when the workers should themselves take up the responsibility on their shoulders, of leading their struggle. That was possible only when a conference of the young workers, the vanguard of the proletarian movement, had decided upon the future plan of action.

WHEN RED FLAG FLIES O.ER INDIA.

Mr. Amonekar said that the recent strikes and lock-outs in India spoke well of the plight of the working-class. During the last few months, mill-employees of several factories went down tools, mentioning especially the Kurla Swadeshi Mill workers, without the strikes being "fomented by Moscowfed" bodies. That showed that the workers were realising that the time for a united resistance was fast approaching. In India there were no less than five crores of people who were jobless and 27 per cent. of the Indian population had to go underfed and underclothed. To them Swaraj meant a government which would mean sufficient bread and other human amenities. According to the speaker that was possible only when the **Red flag flew at high mast** over the Indian soil.

Mr. Bhogle asked the workers to see for themselves whether what Marx said 50 years was coming true or not. Marx, concluded the speaker, declares that there is no political struggle which is not class-struggle and the task that lies ahead of the workers and the peasants is that of demolishing capitalism which to-day own the means of production and starves the workers.

The meeting terminated amidst shouts of "Workers of the World Unite" and "Long Live Revolution."

"DHRANGADHRA DAY" IN BOMBAY

Kathiawaries' Protest Meeting

The Second Dhrangadhra Day was celebrated by Kathiawaries in Bombay on Saturday.

In the morning a procession of Kathiawaries started from the Frajmandal Office, Kalbalevi Road, and passed through Princess St., Juma Masjid, Khaveri Bazar, Bhuleshwar and reached Heera Baug and dispersed after singing "Dhrangadhra has taken up to fight."

In the evening a meeting was held at Heera Baug under the presidentship of Sjt. Mulraj Karsandas and the resolution was passed condemning the policy of repression of Dhrangadhra State authorities, viz., the ban against the Kathiawar Political Conference, deportation of the workers of Dhrangadhra State who were working legally for the removal of the ban and lathi charges on quiet and peaceful public.

BROTHEL PICKETING AT PESHAWAR.

PESHAWAR, Nov. 21.

Picketing of Peshawar brothels continues.

Last night a party of Kanjars who were evidently hard hit by Khilafatists picketing while drunk, attacked the volunteers standing on duty at the entrance of a brothel.

To-day according to the Khilafat version the Kanjars renewed the attack on volunteers and lodged a complaint with the police against Rahim Baksh, captain of the volunteers.

Rahim Baksh has been arrested. —A.P.

LATE MR. V. M. SHAH.

Mr. Vadilal Motilal Shah expired on Saturday last, at his residence Agra Road, Ghatkoper.

The deceased was a well-known Philanthropist Journalist and a social reformer.

MEERUT DISTT. BOARD ELECTIONS.

(From Our Correspondent)
MEERUT, Nov. 20

The Distt. Congress Committee having nominated Congress candidates in practically all constituencies is carrying on vigorous propaganda in their favour in the District. It is reported that six candidates out of whom two are Mahomedans have been returned unopposed.

WOMEN'S RALLY TO CONGRESS.

Kamaladevi's Tour In Behar.

(From Our Own Correspondent).
MUZAFFARPUR, Nov. 18.

Mrs. Kamaladevi and Miss Safia Somji arrived at Gaya on 15th morning from Allahabad and had a great reception at the station. They were taken in a procession throughout the whole city. A large batch of women volunteers that marched in their uniforms was a striking feature of the gathering. After an informal gathering with the chief workers they addressed a public meeting of women where they enlisted some recruits for the Bombay Central Camp and formed a Kumarikas Corps. In the evening welcome addresses by the District Congress Committee were presented to Mrs. Kamaladevi and Dr. Hardiker enclosed in beautiful black and gold painted caskets. In replying to the address Mrs. Kamaladevi reminded them that the time of leisure was over and done with, and it was the duty of every man and woman to prepare for the coming fight by taking the Seva Dal. Mr. Hardiker in thanking them for the address said he was not satisfied by a mere welcome address but determinedly demanded the full quota of volunteers from Behar. He said he expected much from Behar, for it was the holy ground where Gandhiji had first started his great experiment of Satyagraha.

The party arrived at Patna on 16th morning and were given a rousing reception. The men and women volunteers lined up and gave the salute. They were taken in a procession to their residence. A huge police force was assembled at the station and it marched with the procession.

GRANDEUR OF NON-VIOLENCE.

Mrs. Kamaladevi and Miss Safia addressed a women's meeting in the afternoon and in the evening the Behar Yuvak Sangh presented a welcome address to Mrs. Kamaladevi. In her reply Kamaladevi impressed upon the youth the grandeur and the dignity of Non-Violence and the very significant part it plays in liberating mankind from the horrors of war and bloodshed. She and Miss Safia then addressed a public meeting on the Seva Dal.

They paid a visit to Sadakat Ashram and accompanied by Dr. Hardiker inspected the Sainik's Camp at the Ashram.

They arrived at Muzaffarpur on the 17th morning along with several Provincial leaders and had a great welcome given to them. They conferred with the Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee and explained to them the Seva Dal scheme. They also held a Conference with Babu Rajendra Prasad and also with Sjt. Balkrishna Sinha, the Member-in-charge.

The Bihar Provincial Congress Working Committee nominted Srimati Ramthanuk Devi as Chief Organiser of Women for the Province.

On 18th morning the Flag Salutation ceremony was performed by Miss Safia. The District Volunteer Conference then met under the presidentship of Miss Safia Somji. The Conference pandal was packed to the full and there were a large number of delegates from all parts of the district after Sjt. Janadhari Babu, Chairman of the Reception Committee had welcomed the delegates. Miss Somji delivered a very stirring address calling forth the men and women to join the ranks for the coming fight. Several resolutions were passed, the most important one dealing with the organising of the women's section. The Women's Conference met in the afternoon with Mrs. Kamaladevi presiding. She appealed to them for their cooperation and help in India's struggle for freedom and told them the time had come when every other consideration had to be subjected to the one essential need of the hour, the freedom of the country.

In the evening Mrs. Kamaladevi spoke on the Seva Dal work at the District Political Conference.

The party was taken round the Swadeshi Exhibition and the All-India Spinners' Association, Behar Dye Works. They were also entertained at a special cinema show by the Bengal Chemical Works after which they left for Chapra.

BURGLARY IN POLICE STATION

Police muskets are reported to have been stolen from Gharinda Police Station, about twelve miles from Amritsar on the Grand Trunk Road towards Lahore. Somebody entered the room by breaking open the roof and removed only two muskets out of nearly half a dozen lying there.

Early in the morning, when the burglary was discovered, the matter was reported to the Superintendent of Police.—A.P.

Amritsar.—The Amritsar C. I. D. are reported to have recovered some explosive material from the shop of a dyer in the vicinity of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha's office.—A.P.

Send Mahatma Back To India

(Continued from page 1.)

ence the "Daily Herald" says: "The attack is now unconcealed. The warnings which we have given in the face of insult and obloquy have been only too completely justified. Solemn pledges are to be treated as scrap of paper. Great Britain through the Premier has promised India responsible Government not only in provincial matters, but at the Centre, subject only to certain temporary reservations. That pledge the Tories urge him to repudiate either bluntly or under the thin disguise of a vague promise to fulfil it at some unspecified future date. They are suggesting not even the Simon Report, but a still more restricted form of Provincial Autonomy. Never was a more disastrous policy urged on any Government. Is the honour of Great Britain to be sacrificed to the passionate prejudices of die-hard Toryism? That is the question which Government must answer in the next few days.

WOMEN'S DELEGATE TO BURMA R. T. C.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Miss Mary Aung will attend the Burma Round Table Conference as a special women's delegate.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN

Spurs Beat Shareholders

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Football feasts were provided by five local Derbys to-day.

Sixty-five thousand spectators were present at Chelsea, constituting the season's record.

Reputations of leading clubs were in jeopardy. Three scraped home, but the Arsenal were sadly humiliated in the match regarded as Championship of London, while West Bromwich were shorn of all their glamour by revitalised Newcastle.

Boyd, Richardson (twice), Weaver and Allen scored for Newcastle while West Bromwich's single goal came through Glidden.

ELEVENTH MINUTE SCORING.

There was a storm of applause as little Hughie Gallacher scored for Chelsea in the eleventh minute after resumption. Rankin netted the home club's second. Arsenal's consolation goal was scored by Jack two minutes from time Arsenal played Moss, former Oldham goal-keeper.

Birmingham who were without Bradford were unlucky in not forcing a draw. Waring and Walker with a goal each, enable Villa to lead by 2 goals to 0 at the interval.

On resumption, Smith, Bradford's deputy, replied with two quick goals but Waring notched the winner for Villa, incidentally bringing his own tally for the season to 18. Dean leads the League with 19 for the season.

Marshall and Tilson gave Manchester City a lead of 2 goals to one at the interval over Liverpool, for whom Manchester scored their first goal. Following resumption Hodgson with a header equalised and Done raised Liverpool's tally to 4. Halliday headed through for the visitors, but this was disallowed and was followed by a demonstration, leading to Felton being sent off field. Halliday found City's third, but the visitors were unable to draw level.

3 GOALS IN 5 MINUTES.

Spurs replied to Shareholders, who threaten to be critical of management by scoring 3 goals in five minutes, and led by 6 goals to 2 at the interval. Hunt Davies and Brain netted twice each for them and Colquhoun Lyons and Evans once each.

The Wigans have notified their withdrawal from the F.A. Cup. Burton Town will, therefore, have a bye into the second round. —Reuter's Special.

ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AT BANGALORE

Sir C. V. Raman To Preside

(From Our Correspondent).
BANGALORE, Nov. 17.

Sir C.V. Raman will preside over the seventh All-India Educational Conference of the All-India Federation of the Teachers' Associations to be held at Bangalore City on 29th and 30th December next. Mr. N.S. Subbarao, Director of Public Instructions in Mysore has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee. Delegates from all parts of India are expected to take part in the Conference.

CITY NOTES

By
OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.

COMPANY MEETINGS—IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

I was discussing the other day the attitude of the directors to the shareholders, but there is something which is even worse and that is the hostile attitude of some company officials who, instead of explaining to the shareholders any points raised during the discussion, take on the role of mentors. One could cite the instance of the Imperial Bank of India meeting where the Chairman was almost ignored by the bank officials. This was particularly unhappy as the party attacked was the President of the Bombay Shareholders' Association which is a responsible body not likely to do anything which would bring the bank into trouble. What we want is, that the shaareholders should be looked upon as part of the management itself and not as noisy busy-bodies.

BELAPUR COMPANY.

Another case I came across was what appeared to be a needlessly secretive Profit and Loss Statement. The Belapur Company which in 1930 furnished full particulars of expenses for operation such as hundi commission, postage, stationery, interest, railway charges, etc., amounting to Rs. 1,78,530, consolidated it in one item of Rs. 2,59,953 for 1931. If anything, the large increase of Rs. 81,423 in the item should have been a strong argument in favour of exhibiting the details. And yet, no explanation is given in the directors' report to help the shareholders.

THE SUGAR BOOM.

The most gratifying feature of the report is that the company has made substantial profits out of which a liberal allocation is made to the reserve fund and depreciation. But in such a case, one expects to find some illuminating comment on the year's working and the prospects for the next year. The report, however, is drawn up as if the year had been a normal one. A good part of the improvement is, doubtless, due to the duty on sugar introduced in March last, on the recommendation of the Tariff Board.

THE PROSPECTS OF SUGAR.

The position now is distinctly rosy for sugar companies. In fact, I hear of one or two new ventures in other places. Apart from the temporary advantage of the depreciated currency, there is the new surcharge which adds to the protection against Java sugar, though this only compensates the industry for what was lost by the raised exchange rate of 1926. In the next year, sugar should be quite an attractive proposition.

UNREALISABLE ASSETS.

The directors have appropriated the sum of two lakhs for writing down certain unrealisable assets. While the directors probably believed that the disclosing of such items in a balance-sheet of only 33 lakhs might damage the prospects of the company, it should be pointed out that the company is likely to suffer more on account of the suspicion that similar items might be tucked away in hidden corners of the balance sheet. On the basis of this year's dividend and the prospects of the industry next year, the shares have risen from Rs. 51 to Rs. 60, but even at that price, the dividend of Rs. 3 per share seems to indicate further upward movement.

OVERSEAS TRADE FOR OCTOBER.

The returns for October show imports of 1001 lakhs against exports of 1309 lakhs and gold exports of 837 lakhs giving a balance in favour of India of 1146 lakhs. The chief factor is clearly the gold export, which explains why the Government refused to place an embargo on the movement. The invisible imports of this period would have amounted to nearly 9 crores as, otherwise, the sterling rate would have moved up far higher. During the present month there have been further exports of gold, but most of the exchange arising out of it, has been absorbed by the Government purchase of nearly £4-1|2 millions.

THE TARIFF WAR.

The Board of Trade of England has lost no time in putting the new tariff law into effect. As from 25th November, 50 per cent. duty is announced on several classes of imports, including pottery, glassware, woollen goods, etc. It is the first step in the progress of Tory protectionism.

THE LINKED RUPEE.

Indian Rupee: What luck! I was searching for you. I want to borrow £10 millions for a few years to tide over.

British Pound: What a funny coincidence! I am myself out seeking some friend whom I can 'touch' to the tune of £100 millions. You had better wish me luck, for then only can I help you.

PROF. KARVE GOES TO S. AFRICA

Collects Rs. 21,000 For Women's University

Prof. D. K. Karve, the founder of the Shreemati Nathibai Damodher Thackersy Indian Women's University, Poona, who has been on a tour in Africa since last January has now proceeded to South Africa on a lecturing tour.

In East Africa, Uganda and Tanganyika he collected about Rs. 21,000 for the University. He will probably return in next March.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, Nov. 22.

The western disturbance has caused local rain or snow in Kashmir and lies this morning as a diffuse low pressure area over southwest Punjab and Sind. The unsettled conditions in Southwest Bay of Bengal persist in the neighbourhood of Ceylon and a few falls of rain occurred in Southeast Madras. A few light falls of rain also occurred in Tenasserim and Assam.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Victoria Point quarter inch; Sonamarg a half; Dras a quarter; Negapatam a half.

Forecast: Rainfall will extend along Coromandel Coast and in South Madras. Light showers may also continue in Kashmir and extend in Punjab Hill.—A.P.

"BANDE MATRAM" LAJPATRAI NUMBER

The "Bande-Mataram" of Lahore which was founded by the late Lala Lajpat Rai shortly after he returned to India from his exile has published a special number on the third death anniversary of Lalaji which was observed throughout the country on Tuesday. This number contains a large number of articles on Lalaji's life and work and also several poems in his praise. Many prominent Punjab leaders, including Dr. Satyapal, Sardar Sardul Singh, Lala Duniband, Dr. Mohamed Alam, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and Diwan Chamanlal have contributed to this number. Dr. Satyapal's article under the caption "Lalaji's death created new life in the Punjab" and Dr. Alam's article "Our Leader" repay perusal. Maulana Zafar Ali Khan's poem "Panki Nao" is also well written. A good picture of Lalaji adds to the beauty of this number of 40 pages which is sold at the usual price of one anna.

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AN APPEAL TO ORTHODOX HINDUS.

THE CURSE OF UNTOUCHABILITY MUST CEASE.

(BY B. N. DATAR.)

India appears to be the most ill-fated country in the world. Just when her political aspirations are to fructify, all the long-neglected ills in her body politic have been coming out and holding her back from the "promised land". No more unseemly wrangle could ever have been stage-managed than the one that we have been daily witnessing at the London R. T. Conference before the eyes of a laughing world. No greater humiliation could be the lot of a nation's chosen representative than the one that befel Gandhiji at the last meeting of the Minorities' Sub-Committee when Dr. Ambedkar rose and made a rabid and undignified attack upon him for his so-called neglect of the "Untouchables" claims? Can we imagine a greater irony than this, that the one soul in India who has done his utmost to rivet the nation's attention upon this curse, should be still wantonly charged with apathy, nay even antipathy towards the victims of this blot on the fair name of Hinduism?

SIDE-ISSUES.

Here in India, we see the rise of movements calculated most effectively to distract the attention of the country from the attainment of complete independence, and in a way frittering away the nation's energies upon programmes of a more insignificant character compared with the momentous issues that are facing us at this moment. The Nasik Temple Satyagraha and the Kerala Congress Committee's crusade against 'untouchability' at Guruvayur are instances in point. As Gandhiji has pointed out times without number, these undoubted evils can be eradicated in no time after once the foreign thraldom is shaken off, but long alien domination has created immense cobwebs of mutual distrust aad suspicion to such a degree that even before Swaraj has been achieved, we have been quarrelling amongst ourselves over the "srolls" of the ensuing regime. We seem to forget that the coming Swaraj would countenance no such inequalities or evils, as it would be one in terms of the poor masses—not as at present a safe hunting ground for exploitation. If this is once understood all these quarrels would be at an end, but we have no patience, no grief over the realities of the situation and no desire to act in a spirit of magnanimous surrender on such vexed points.

LEGITIMATE GRIEVANCE.

The "Untouchables," it must be admitted, have a legitimate grievances of a long standing, against us. Granted that they ought not to have chosen this particular occasion for its redress: does it absolve us—the "caste Hindus" from our duty to put an end to this grievance forthwith? A spirit of impatience from one quarter to get rid of these evils first and then think of Swaraj is met by the other side not with graceful tolerance or persuasive attempts but with bigotted and reactionary attachment to the evil itself under the false and pompous name of the protection of one's so-called 'rights.' I claim to be an "orthodox Hindu' (in the unconventional sense of the term). I feel that my brethren at Nasik, Gurivayur and others have not appreciated the gravity of the false steps that they have been pursuing. Persistence in such panicky methods is likely to react terribly on the grave political issues that have been facing us at this time. Lasting estrangement is also likely to result between the Caste Hindus and so-called 'Untouchables.' I have, therefore, thought it advisable in the interests of my community to utter a word of warning to my co-religionists through the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle."

LONG-CONTINUED NEGLECT.

History always repeats itself and the customs of untouchability took root on the Indian soil after the advent of the first Aryan immigrants here in the same way in which the white settlers in South Africa and Kenya, tried and have still been trying to segregate natives and Indians far away from their healthy residence. Those of the aboriginal inhabitants of India who could not be assimilated into the mixed Aryan fold were left neglected and segrated. Many of the present 'Untouchables' are the descendants of these original inhabitants of India. For at least over 2000 years the Caste Hindus have more or less neglected these people. By our social aloofness and arrogant assumption of superiority we have been treating them almost as "less than human." By a strange irony, even after the impact of followers of other religions on the Indian soil, we continued the same treatment to 'Untouchables' though in our slavishness we showed or had to show better and more human treatment to others. The numerous religious or socio-religious institutions that have come into being to consolidate and protect Hinduism simply do not care for these 'depressed' classes. The Swamis and Mahants of rich Mutts spend away thousands on feeding idlers but never think of these unfortunate brethren. We freely touch Muslims and now Europeans. There is no 'pollution' or 'contamination' but we cannot touch our own co-religionists. Is the orthodox Hindus' sense of justice and fair-play so utterly lost as to pass over such downright injustice and tyranny? We the orthodox Hindus have,—it must be admitted, fallen not inconsiderably from the high moral and spiritual pedestal that we once occupied with pride. Ourselves fallen, how dare we consider others polluted and impure? Is this not sheer self-deception?

THE DANGER.

And in our self-delusion, we have forgotten that the foundations under our religion are being fast snapped by this blind-folded attitude of ours. In sheer disgust, our co-religionists are daily embracing other faiths. Year after year, our number is steadily dwindling. The influence of Hinduism is everywhere waning. Still we refuse to open our eyes or to arrest this fall.

After all, what is the claim now made upon us by the 'Untouchables'? It is simply this: we should not consider ourselves as polluted by their touch. Members of the various castes within Hinduism freely mix with and touch each other without any 'contamination.' Mahatmaji had once made this clear in "Young India". The questions of inter-dining and inter-marriage have nothing to do with this simple claim. The private and individual right to remain "sacred"—on certain occasions when we do not even touch our own children—remains unaffected. The claim is in respect of social rights which cannot be denied.

NO ATTACK ON HINDUISM.

I know that feelings and prejudices die hard. I know further that the injustice of over 2000 years cannot be eradicated in a day, but this should not deter us from showing a change in the angle of our vision. Let us make it clear to the world that we recognise the gravity of this evil and that we undertake to eradicate it as early as possible. Let us not delude ourselves into the belief—as Mr. M. K. Acharya of Madras has wrongly done—that these are attacks on Hinduism. There is no such thing. Let not bigotry or conservatism or false orthodoxy come in the way. Injustice cannot be sanctioned by prescription. The 'Untouchables' in their 'impatience' and perhaps suspicious short-sightedness want this reform first even before "Swaraj". Let us gracefully show that we are alive to the evil. They will then co-operate with us in achieving independence. Let it not be said of us, 'Caste Hindus', that we failed at the psychological moment to compose our internal troubles. For Swaraj no price is great, and the demand made upon us is not heavy. It does not come into conflict with the fundamentals of our religion. Shall we rise to the occasion? I pray to God to give us sufficient wisdom and courage to tide over the present crisis. Bande Mataram!

MR. RAHIMTOOLA CHINOY ON EMERGENCY BUDGET.

Interesting Income-Tax Comparisons.

"GOVT. HEADING FOR BANKRUPTCY."

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17.

With reference to income tax proposals included in the Emergency Budget, Mr. Rahimtooia M. Chinoy, Bombay Representative, in course of a Press interview makes interesting comparison between the British and Indian Budgets showing in each case the effective rate before 1931-32 and the new effective rate as proposed by the Indian Budget. He says:—

(a) Up to September last the income tax in England was at the rate of 4/6d in the pound which is now increased to 5 in the pound.

(b) Exemptions for:

A single man reduced to £100 from £125.

Married man reduced to R150 from £225

First child reduced to £50 from £60

Other children reduced to £40 from £50

This means that a married man with one child did not pay tax on an income of less than £285 formerly which is now reduced to £200. In India there is no such exemption from income tax.

(c) While in England no married man with one child earning £200 will be taxed here in India under the new proposed budget he will be liable to be assessed to income tax if he has an annual income of Rs. 1,000 or more.

In England unemployment benefit is given to a man with one child at the rate of 26 per week, or roughly £68 per annum; while in India a man earning Rs. 1,000 (equivalent to about £70) is made liable to tax. There is no necessity to comment further on these figures.

In England income tax is raised on incomes over Rs. 30,000 from 4/6d in the £ to 5 in the £, and super tax is raised only by 10 per cent throughout. In India in the course of a year we have had two effective increases in income tax from 19 pies to 26 under the budget of March 1931, and a further 25 per cent increase for the budget of 1932-33 which is equivalent to 32½ pies per rupee, a rise of 13½ pies, or roughly 72 per cent increase in income tax, while in England the rise is only 11 per cent.

In super tax the increase here is 25 per cent and in England only 10 per cent. This means a rise in the effective rate on an income of, say, Rs. 6,00,000 from 4 as. 0 1/2 pie in the rupee to 7 as. 0 1/2 pie in the rupee, or an increase of 45 per cent, while in England the effective rate is raised only by about 10 per cent.

INEQUALITY OF SACRIFICES.

(d) The economy by salaries in England, leaving aside Ministers, M.P.'s and Judges, is supposed to be by a 10 per cent cut in wages, plus extra 11 per cent in income tax, and in suitable cases a further 10 per cent in super tax. But here the Finance Member announced that the proposed cut on salaries of officials and other persons will be 10 per cent but this will include the increase in the income tax made during the year. It means therefore that for a man earning Rs. 30 000 a year the total cut will be Rs. 3,000 including the extra income tax he will have to pay; or in other words, while he was paying an income tax of Rs. 2,500 in 1930-31 his income tax in 1932-33 would be Rs. 4,492, or Rs. 1,992 more, and therefore the actual cut in pay for him will be Rs. 1,008 on a salary of Rs. 30 000 which is equivalent to a cut of 3 1/2 per cent.

Even if they mean that it refers to the surcharge of 25 per cent. only, in that case also the cut will be Rs. 2,300 only, or 7 per cent. of his salary, and not like England where he will have to bear an increase of 11 per cent. in income-tax in addition to 10 per cent. cut, or his actual cut in salary will be 12-1/3 per cent. including the new tax in England while in India the comparison works out only to 7 per cent. This is rather incongruous inasmuch as the salaries in India are practically double those prevailing in England.

LIMITING INDUSTRIAL FINANCE.

(e) To me it seems that if these proposals for increasing income tax and super tax are insisted upon and, including the Corporation tax, the Government are bent upon taking more than half the share of a man's annual income of Rs. 6 lacs, such men will be hard put to it in having cash enough to pay for their own expenses and then to finance industries. It would mean at once that all contributions to charitable objects such as hospitals and other things will materially suffer if everybody is mulcted to this very heavy extent and in the end it will redound to a heavy curtailment of all charitable institutions. However, leaving aside the question of charities and hospitals, the greatest objection will be that a man will be hard put to in financing his industry since Government maintained the rupee exchange with sterling on the basis of 1/6 or thereabouts. As long as Government persist in this policy and they have constantly to borrow money in England to meet their home charges the credit of this country will materially suffer higher and still higher rates of interest will have to be paid by Government and the industries will also have to borrow at higher rates, thus completing the vicious circle by very soon bringing the industries to a standstill. That there are already indications to this effect can be seen by the heavy depression in the prices of all Government, Municipal and other securities both in England and in India. While two years ago the Government of India were able to borrow money in the London market within a half per cent of what was paid by the British Government, this difference has now widened to 2 to 2½ per cent. For example, the Funding Loan at the end of 1930 was ruling at the rate ofr £84 7/8 and at that time 4½ per cent Indian Loan 1958/68 was ruling at £84½. The Funding Loan went as high as 94 last year, but has now come down to about £85 while the 4½ per cent India Loan has gone down as low as 61 last week and is now at £68. The India 6 per cent 1935/37 which was issued last December, and which went to a premium of 102, has how gone down to 93. Again 3 per cent India Loan which used to be quoted at £60 about three years ago in the London market went as low as 39 and 3½ per cent loan which used to be quoted at £70 went as low as 44 last month. Even in India the 3½ per cent Government P. Note came down as low as Rs. 51 and the Imperial Bank shares which used to run about Rs. 1,700 has gone down to Rs. 840. This shows what heavy depression in the price of securities have taken place during the last three years through the Government's policy of contracting currency and maintaining the sterling exchange.

(f) But these are not the only worse features of the situation. If Government continue to borrow at 7½ per cent or 7½ per cent in 3 and 6 months Treasury Bills, and if, as is proposed, they are goimk to issue Treasury Bonds in London on the same basis, then the credit of India will further suffer, and we may soon be on the basis of 8 per cent for Government securities. If that is so, how can a man finance industries or how can dealers keep the trade of the country going if they have to pay 8, 10 or 11 per cent interest for handling trade? Unless the Government of India are prepared to retrench and facilitate trade my strong opinion is that very soon there will be a crisis, trade will come to a standstill and Government will not get the revenue they expect even with the increased budget and they will soon be heading straight for bankruptcy.

NO RELIEF TO INDUSTRIES.

(g) The Government of the United Kingdom seeing that the increased income tax will handicap industries have declared that industry will be compensated for the increased income tax by relief to about the same amount by special increase in the existing allowance for depreciation of Plant. In India the Finance Member has kept carefully silent on the point. He must now be prepared to give the industry in India the same relief as promised by the British Government. A. P.

AN ACT OF GALLANTRY.

To the editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—That chivalry amongst Indians, given the necessary opportunities is not lacking, was amply demonstrated on the 11th October when Capt. N. S. Peera of "S. S. Iraqwadi" belonging to Bombay Steam Navigation Company Limited, rescued at very great risk a country craft of 17 crew sailing from Cutch Mandvi bound for Maldevi Islands which was on the verge of sinking owing to heavy unforseen storms. The craft belonged to Mr. Jeewandas Ramdas and on nearing Surat. Boy the above unexpected calamity overtook the craft and the tindal feeling helpless cried for help by means of danger signal. Capt. Peera immediately responded to the cry, rescued all the 17 crew, and gave them shelter and all possible comforts, and at Veraval which was the next first port of call, he handed them safely, to the gratification of all them to the Agent of Bombay Steam Savigation Company, Limtied, and Customs authorities. The above crew and their numerous friends and relations have been left with feeling of gratefulness for Capt. N. S. Peera for this timely help.—Yours, etc.,

"YOUTH."

A SOJOURN IN EUROPE.

(Continued from page 6.)

dies. He pointed out the loss of individual or group liberty in Italy. But I told him the doctrine of State absolutism is in the tradition of Greco-Roman theory and law of the State. He replied that the new united Italy had taken to Parliamentary democracy of the West and not to earlier absolutist conceptions of State and Church.

IL DUCE'S ACHIEVEMENT.

There is no doubt that Mussolini has established a new political order and has destroyed in Italy the early Parliamentarism and the manifestations of Russian Communism. We do not see any strikes, lock-outs or direct action in Italy. State is a guide and controller of all conflicts of groups and individuals and a promoter of their joint and common interests and not class or group interests. Class war or class consciousness is not allowed to grow.

ANTI-FRENCH FEELING.

Italy has also grown more ambitious politically. Her ambitions in the Mediterrarean Sea, on the neighbouring coasts and islands have brought her in conflict with the vested interests of England and France, and the territorial interests of smaller nations. One sees that there is not much love lost betwen France and Italy. Consequently Italy has become militaristic and does not much believe in disarmament. A strong suspicion against France has developed in her. I did not see or hear any economic commotion or distress in Italy, nor any other political movement. Only the quarrel between the State and Church continues. A lot of improvement in the general sanitation and order of the country has taken place. Italy has not joined any country or group by way of any alliance. But she is carefully watching French ambitions and wants to establish her Mediterranean supremacy.

(To Be Continued.)

BRITISHERS AND TRADING RIGHTS.

(Continued from page 6.)

operating in this country and the public have been claiming that the protection and benefits of tariffs and bounties should be available only to such concerns as are prepared to train a certain number of Indians and employ them in responsible posts. But Mr. Benthall would have us wait till the Greek Calends before anything on these lines can be done.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION

During the discussions of the International Conference on Treatment of Foreigners in 1929, it was accepted that every nation had the right to restrict the number of foreigners employed in any particular concern to two or three individuals necessary for supervision purposes. Mr. Benthall would deprive India of this right for all time even when it is found that the concerns are pursuing a policy that is against the national interests.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

Mr. Benthall would have us sign a convention that Britain would be given the most-favoured-nation treatment in the India of the future. Gandhiji has several times assured the British public as to this point. If the constitutional question is settled satisfactorily, there is no reason why India should not give Britain preference in all her purchases. But, it is a condition precedent and it is neither wise nor expedient that this part of the bargain should be concluded before the British position is disclosed about the constitutional reforms.

MINORITIES TREATMENT.

Mr. Benthall would have minority treated as a minority and protected adequately in the future constitution. It is not the Britisher that is in a minority in India at present, but the Indian. It is the Indian who is suffering from handicaps, direct and indirect, open and concealed, which prevent his rising to his full stature. It is the Indian that requires protection from the encroachments of the foreign elements which have thriven so long at his expense. The future Indian Government should have full scope to rectify the harm done so far and, if this conflicts with the interests of individual foreigners, it is not our fault, but that of those who have brought about such a situation.

LORD READING'S POSITION.

Lord Reading, as the person chiefly responsible for the inclusion of this safeguard in the proceedings of the last session of the Conference, has gone even further in restricting the freedom of the Government in the new scheme of things. "He would oppose root and branch any idea of discriminatory administration or legislation penalising by some means a powerful British concern in order to enable an Indian concern to flourish". This is a statement to which not even the most moderate Round-Tabler will subscribe. This would mean that the existing powerful British interests which have already got a strongly entrenched position in all our industries will have to continue for all time to starve Indian enterprise and talent. If this is the annotation of Mr. Benthall's dictums (and it is apparently intended to be so) and if this is what was in Lord Reading's mind when he smuggled this safeguard into the report last year, India will be forced to refuse to accept such a clause, convention or agreement, by whatever name it is called.

GOVERNMENT TO BE FREE

The correct position of the Government of India in the future has been defined by Gandhiji when he said; "No existing interest legitimately acquired and not conflicting with the best interests of the nation in general shall be interfered with except in accordance with the law applicable to such interests. The Government can judge of any vested interests only in the light of the clash between it and the national interests and if there is any such clash, the foreign interests must give way before the national one, srbject, of course, to adequate and reasonable compensation in cases of compulsory acquisition of property or rights and privileges."

R. I. M. DOCK WORKERS GRIEVANCES.

(BY B. D. MISTRY.)

The R. I. M. Dock Workers' Union has for the last several years been trying to get redressed the grievances of the workers. But it is very sad to notice that the officials are showing no signs up to now to grant, even the most reasonable demands of the workers. The Royal Indian Marine is a permanently established Department of the Government like Railways, Post and Telegraphs, etc., but unlike the workers in those Departments the workers in this are denied even the most common privileges such as permanent service, pension, provident fund, gratuity, sick or privilege leave, etc. and are subjected to victimisation at any time at the sweet-will of the officials. It always happens that workers rendering services for more than 20 years are asked to go away on ground that there is no work. But at the same time new hands who have found favour with the officials are taken in their places by the back-door.

COMPULSORY LEAVE.

System of compulsory leave (Pali) has been introduced on plea of want of sufficient work but here too the favourites of the Bosses are allowed to work for a larger number of days leaving only a very small number to the lot of the disfavoured ones with the result that their financial gain is simplpy insignificant which expose them and their families naturally to starvation. Instances have also occurred where Chargemen contributing services for more than 30 years have been degraded on promise to provide them with their own work by turn according to the (Pali) system, but never is the promise carried out several months going by. The Assistants of the degraded Chargemen, however, are promoted to their places allowing them no chance to resume and the other Chargemen to work without break as they are expected to be liable to under the "Pali" system.

UNION REFUSED RECOGNITION.

The R. I. M. Dock Workers' Union is duly registered under the Trade Unions Act of 1926, but still it is refused recognition by the Director for the reagon that the Rules of the Unions are not similar to those of one "Aryan Kadu Cordite Factory Workers' Union" which is a semi-Government Association and which disqualifies all outsiders to work on that Union in spite of the disqualification being entirely contradictory to the Government Act itself. The above and several other actions of the officials disclose clearly that their attitude towards the workmen is absolutely inhumian and, therefore entirely unjustifiable, by the practice of which they are driving the poor workers to desperation from day to day, and it is high time for them now to see that unless there is a change for better in their attitude the matter is shortly bound to take a serious turn.

London.—Official casualty list in Bentley colliery disaster is now twenty-four dead, five missing and twenty seriously injured. King, Queen and Premier have telegraphed sympathy with victims.—Reuter.

Nagpur.—Hardwar, a Marwari money-lender of Kamptee has been sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment for causing simple hurt to a six year-old boy.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Cawnpore Meeting's Condemnation.

(From Our Correspondent).

CAWNPORE, Nov. 17.

A mammoth meeting of the citizens of Cawnpore was held to-day at Tilak Vyamshala to protest against the treatment meted out to political prisoners in different jails of the country. Pt. Jagdamba Prasad Hitaishi was voted to the chair and the mother of B. K. Sinha (a convict in the Lahore Conspiracy case), Mr. Siddique of the local Workers and Peasants' party and others addressed the meeting. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

This meeting of the citizens of Cawnpore condemns most strongly the treatment meted out to the political prisoners in general and to the following in particular:

(1) Comrade Kashi Ram: (2) Comrade Shri Narayan Teweri, President of the Workers and Peasants' Party, Gonda Jail; (3) Comrade Keshava Chandra Gupta, Founder of the Bazdoor Sahayak Sangha and Workers' and Peasants' Party in Cwnpore—confined in the Ajmer Central Jail; (4) Comrade Munishwar Prasad confined in Cawnpore District Jail; (5) Comrade Ram Dulare Trivedi of the Kakori case—confined in the Bareilly Jail; (6) Comrade Dhanwantrai, Vidya Bhushan and other accused in the Delhi Conspiracy Case; (7) Comrades B. K. Dutt, B. K. Sinha and other convicts of the Lahore Conspiracy Case. (8) Comrade Sukh Dev Raj and others in the Lahore Conspiracy Case (9) Comrade Anant Singh and others in the Chittagong Armoury Raid Case. (10) Comrades Shaukat Usmani and others in the Meerut Conspiracy Case.

The meeting calls upon the members of the Indian Legislative bodies to pass resolutions condemning the Government's treatment of political prisoners and demanding better treatment for them.

After the resolutions were passed an appeal was made by Bijoy Kumar Sinha's mother for workers and money for the Defence Committee that has been formed here for political prisoners. There was a quick response and a number of young men offered their services to the Defence Committee. A small sum also was collected.

PREPARATIONS FOR A SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

PICKETING OF FOREIGN CLOTH SHOPS CONTINUES.

(From Our Correspondent).

HUBLI, Nov. 17.

Under the guidance of Dr. N. S. Hardikar of the Hindustani Seva Dal an All-India Swadeshi Exhibition on a large scale is going to be held in Hubli on or about the 20th December next when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is expected to open the exhibition. The premises of the Belgaumwalla ginning factory have been secured for the purpose and this is the best site in Hubli since it is in the very heart of the city and is at the same time very expensive. A Swadeshi Directory is also going to be published at the time of the Exhibition by its organisers.

Dr. Hardikar who left Hubli, his headquarters, on the 25th October to attend the Delhi session of the Working Committee, has undertaken a long tour in the North for the Seva Dal propaganda. He has already finished his work in the Punjab and U. P. and is now in Behar. He may go to some parts of Bengal and Behar and on his return journey may visit Amraoti, Akola and other places in Berar.

Picketing is going on peacefully here under the supervision and control of the Taluka Congress Committee. All the shopkeepers have sealed their foreign cloth and have signed the Congress pledge except three shops owned by Mahomedans and these are being picketed.

The Hubli Bhagini Mandal is a unique institution of its kind in Karnatak run entirely by women. It has been conducting a national girls' school imparting free education to girls from the 1st Standard of Marathi to the 5th of English. The anniversary of the Mandal and the school is to be held on the 29th November under the presidentship of Mr. Joshi Narayanrao of Belgaum one of the prominent leaders of Karnatak.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

During the month of October last the Society employed in all 46 Agents. The 38 Agents employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 1,421 cases during the month.

In 109 cases fine only was inflicted and the animals were sent to Hospital. In 33 cases the accused were acquitted. In 9 cases the accused were warned and discharged. In 249 cases the accused were fined for overloading carts, of these, 122 were loaders and 127 were drivers.

242 animals were treated as outpatients gratis by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors at the Society's dispensaries at different courts. These include cases brought by the Police.

"State Of Extreme Tension."

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Basel.—The Bank of International Settlements has received a copy of the German memorandum applying for convocation "without delay" of special Advisory Committee under the Young Plan to enquire into Germany's economic and financial position

The German memorandum declares that situation in Germany has reached a "State of extreme tension."—Reuter.

EMPIRE AND DOMINIONS.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The most important and far-reaching Bill presented in the Parliament for generations was the description given by Mr. Thomas, mover of Statute of Westminster in the Commons to-day.

The Bill gives effect to resolutions of Imperial Conferences of 1926 and 1930 defining mutual relationship and constitutional powers of Dominions.

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Note: A reward of Rs. 1,000 would be awarded to any one challenging my statement.

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TRADE & FINANCE.

CALL MONEY QUIET AT 4 P.M.

Cataclysmic Fall In Silver.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 20.

MONEY.

Money market remained quite easy with call funds placed between 3 and 4 per cent. Trade demand is still lacking, but it is generally expected that cotton arrivals at ports from upcountry centres will commence in about a month's time. Treasury bill renewals were quite large at Rs. 491.50 lakhs and exceeded maturities by about half a crore. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—one month 3 percent, two months 5½ per cent, three months 6 per cent and six months 6 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 13th November shows an increase of Rs. 99.11 lakhs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 9,14,21,000 as compared with Rs. 24.83 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 12.68, an increase of 1.36 per cent over last week. Loans are slightly up by Rs. 5.63 lakhs, while Cash credits and Inland bills discounted are down by Rs. 7.17 lakhs and Rs. 10.41 lakhs respectively. Government have repaid Rs. 1 crore borrowed from the Imperial Bank of India against Ways and Means advances. Government deposits have declined by the small figure of Rs. 14.45 lakhs to Rs. 8.38 crores and other deposits by Rs. 27.70 lakhs to Rs. 61.92 crores. The bank rate remains unchanged at 8 per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKET.

Prices of gilt-edged stocks were generally maintained but the turnover was limited. Investment demand continues very small pending the outcome of the Round Table Conference. 3½ per cent Paper after a slight recession in mid week to Rs. 54.12, improved and closed at Rs. 55-2. 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 lost three annas to Rs. 94-8, while 5 per cent 1935 and 1939/44 loans were steady at Rs. 91-12 and Rs. 82-10 respectively. 5 per cent 1933 Loan is somewhat quiet at Rs. 97-7. 6 per cent Bonds due 1932 closed at Rs. 99-10 and 1933/36 loan steadied to Rs. 96-2. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan is unchanged at Rs. 101-2. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan is unaltered at Rs. 63, while 1934/37 eased to Rs. 83-4. 4½ per cent 1955/60 Loans is quoted at Rs. 68-10, and 1934 bonds at Rs. 92-2.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of sterling exchange market was a shade quieter this week and tenders to Government at 1s. 6-5/32d were insignificant being £30,000 as compared with £740,000 last week. Applications at 1s. 6-1/8d however were very large and only 24 per cent were allotted. The rate for intermediates is reduced by 1/32d to 1s. 6-5/32d. Sellers of ready T. T. quote 1s. 6-1/8d with business passing at 1s. 6-5/32d. Gold shipments continue on a large scale and more than offset all enquiries for remittances. Merchandise bills are showing though limited in volume. Forward rates are also steady, 1/6-1/8 being quoted upto end January, 1/6-3/32 for February and 1/6-1/16 for March.

The dollar sterling quotation remained almost steady at dol. 3.77 during the week, the closing rate being dol. 3.76-1/4. French francs after depreciating from 96.25 to 96.62 improved and closed at 96.00. The Belga and the Italian lira were unchanged at 27.00 and 73.40 respectively.

GOLD.

In the local market, the rate for gold was steady and varied with New York-London cross rate. Ready ranged between Rs. 26/4 and Rs. 26/8 per tola. Fair quantity is arriving daily from upcountry for export and the movement is likely to continue until crop movement is in full swing. The total amount booked by the outgoing mail amounts to Rs. 112.51 lakhs in value. The daily offtake is unchanged at about 3000 tolas and stocks in the market are estimated at about 2 lakhs tolas. The price of gold in London after improving to 109s. 5d. declined to 108s. 2d. closing at 109s. 1d. Sovereigns kept steady at Rs. 16-10 for ready and delivery 23rd November. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 26/8/0 and Rs. 26/4/0 for ready, 26th November and 28th December settlements. There is no gold arriving by the incoming mail. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 470,716 in bar and coin. There is no shipment of gold from London this week.

SILVER.

There was a cataclysmic fall in the price of silver on Tuesday following heavy unloading by American speculators who had been continually increasing their bull position on prospects of some international understanding in the matter of rehabilitation of silver. Chances, however, of such a conference are remote and the attitude of the British Government on this point is clear from the recent statement of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, of the National Government. He stated that "Government did not consider that a useful purpose would be served by calling an International Conference on Silver". The price in London fell by 3-9/16d per ounce to 18d. on Monday followed by a proportional decline in the Shanghai tael and in the local rates. The former dropped from 1s. 11d. to 1s. 9d. and the quotation for ready in our market lost about Rs. 7 per 100 tolas to Rs. 58-12. The daily fluctuations have since been very wide and the tone of the market is erratic with slightly steadier prices. The Shanghai tael closed at 1s. 9-5/16d and ready in this market at Rs. 60/ per 100 tolas. It may also be noted that the conflicting reports regarding the Sino-Japanese fighting in Manchuria were not without their effects. The daily offtake has somewhat improved averaging 30 bars, while stocks on hand aggregate 4500 bars. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 66-0 and Rs. 58-12 for ready, Rs. 62-14 and Rs. 55-2 ex-duty for 30th November settlement and Rs. 65-12 and Rs. 58-12 ex-duty for 29th December settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £40,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £227,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 123 bars and Rs. 21,591 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £40,000/.

SHARES.

The share market was characterised by dull conditions and prices on the whole were lower on profit taking. Business is still mainly inter-bazar, investment demand being nominal.—Cotton mill shares were easier owing to weaker raw cotton as well.

CHORUS-GIRL OF EMPIRE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, Truth, proclaim the prophets will not sustain divorce from sheer inexorability. But the kind of subtly adaptable code of ethics, commended by the solitary quality of being easily compromised, will descry in it the multi-hooded Greek hydra. It admirably reproduces in the empyrean of modernised idealism, the bizarre solitaire with all its blazing yet diverse facets, affording the spectacular treat of matching the colour of the spectacles through which they are perceived. A votary of the hydra and an assiduous champion of the 'eternal verities' has for once pleasantly astounded the whole world (Old as well as New) with his discovery, the aftermath of his "My Experiment with the Mysterious Hydra'. For the enlightenment of groping humanity, it was reuterized with all the exquisite thrill attendant upon the process. The princely Burdwan has after all discovered that the semi-nude fakir does not "represent the true position." The propriety in singling out the 'picturesque guest' of the White House for the question will not brook dismissal on the score of the reportes' whimsicality of imagination. In fact, no better choice could be made. For he carries down in common with his fraternity the heritage of voluntary ostracism, the one thing that must peculiarly qualify him for knowing the 'the true position! Churchill, deputed by the Empire Society, could have hardly rapped out a truer statement in all the gush of his loquacity than the three-word answer of Burdwan, giving the cold douche to the effete superstitions of the U. S. A. Gandhiji could ill afford to satisfy the craze for a three-word message of his view of Life and Truth and the other Mahatma has, indeed, stolen a march on him. The New Message epitomises all Truth and yet can hold itself in the prescribed compass. Bravo! Burdwan. But the heart of U. S. A. is sound and that's that.—Yours' etc.

M. S. NADKARNI.

Meerut.—The General Secretary of the Delhi Congress Committee has notified a meeting of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee to be held on Sunday the 29th instant when nomination of President, Indian National Congress to be held at Puri, will be made.

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This competition will appear on 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th Nov. and the winners will be announced on the 10th of December, 1931.

Photographs of twelve of Popular Indian Leaders have been selected for the purpose of this competition. These photographs have been decided into two parts. These separate parts have been re-arranged, the upper half of one face to the lower half of another, as shown in the samples on this page.

If you will cut these out, divide them in the centre and then join the upper half of the left picture to the lower half of the one on the right, and the upper half of the right picture to the lower half of the one on the left, you will at once recognise these two prominent leaders.

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THE DIVISION LIST.

"NOES"

The following 63 members of the Legislative Assembly voted against the Finance Bill, as recommended by the Governor-General.—

B. Satarama Raju, P. G. Reddy, Ramkrishna Reddi, Shanmukham Chetty, Raja Bahadur Krishnamacharlar, K. P. Thampan, Mahomed Muzzam Sahib, Maulvi Sayyid Murtaza, Kottal Uppi Saheb, Sir Vasudeva Rajah, Dumasia, Lalchand Navalrai, Anklesaria Gunjal, Rao Bahadur Patil, Chinoy, Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon, Sardar G. N. Majumdar, Mody, Amarnath Dutt, Pandit Satyendranath Sen, S. C. Mitra, Sir Abdul Rahim, Lahiri Chaudhury, S. C. Sen, Lala Rameshwar Prasad, Chaudhri Isra, Kunwar Raghubir Singh, Ranga Iyer, A. Das, Haji Wajihuddin, Kunwar Ismail Ali Khan, Muhammad Yamin Khan, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad, Mr. Mahomed Azar Ali, Lala Hari Raj Swarup, Bhai Parmanand, B. R. Puri, Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan Sadiq Husan, Mian Mahomed Shah Nawab, Nawab Talib Mehdi Khan, S. H. Fazal Haq, Pirzada K. B. Makhdun Rajan Baksh Sardar Harbans Singh Brar, Sardar Sant Singh, Sirdar Sohan Singh, Gaya Prasad Singh, B. N. Misra, B. Das, B. L. Rastogi, Kumar Gupteshwar Prasad, R. B. Sukhraj Rai, Maswood Ahmad, Maulvi Badi-uz-Zaman, Rao Bahadur S. R. Pandit, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Seth Liladhar Chowdhry, K. B. Wilayatullah, Goswami, M. R. Puri, Bhagat Chandi Mal, R. S. Harbilas Sarda and Mr. Jog.

"AYES."

The following 48 voted in favour of the Finance Bill as recommended by the Governor-General.—

Brooke Elliot, Sykes, Arthur Moore, Studd, Morgan, Sir Muhammad Yakub, Scott, Fox, Tait, Sir George Rainy, Sir James Crerar, Sir George Schuster, Sir Joseph Bhore, S. N. Roy, R. S. Bajpai, Howell, Sanjiva Row, Young, Sir Lancelot Graham, Sir Frank Noyce, Sir Hubert Sams, Lall, Parsons, Rama Rao, Todd, Knight, Montgomery, French Raj Narayan Bengali, Qazi Azibuddin Bilgrami, Alla Bakhsh Khan, R. P. Saht, Dyer, Cosgrave, Major Pelly, Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan, Captain Lal Chand, Jowahir Singh, S. C. Mukherjee, Dr. De Souza, Rao Bahadur Rajah, Sarma, Capt. Hira Singh Brar, De Sanges, Heathcote, Rafiuddin Ahmad and Dr. D Dalal.—A.P.

DHRANGADRA SATYAGRAHA.

More Batches Get Ready.

(From Our Correspondent).

WADHWAN CAMP, Nov. 19.

Another batch of 11 volunteers, under the leadership of Sjt. Harilal Lathi of Halvad, had been to Dhrangadhra yesterday to offer Satyagraha. The whole batch was arrested by the State authorities.

The national flag that was lost at Halvad has been found and the public has hoisted the national flag again. Exodus from the State is going on. Another batch is probably starting for Dhrangadhra under the leadership of Sjt. Manishanker Trivedi, Secretary of All-India States Peoples' Conference, in two or three days. The Dhrangadhra Aid Kathiawar Committee has issued a note of warning to the general public to disbelieve all indirect forms of compromise negiations.

The boycott movement is becoming effective day by day. Some of the Hijaratis had been to Ahmedabad and Amreli side for propaganda purposes and the public at ever place has responded well. Hartal continues at Dhrangadhra and Halvad. Youths from different places of Kathiawar have come here to join the Satyagraha campaign.

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SECRETARY and TREASURER.

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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO-DAY.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Malwa, Britton, London.
Naledera, Harrison, Kobe.
Vasna, Halls, Busrah.
Vita, Betaugh, Karachi.
Karanja, Fitzherbert, Busrah.
Subadar, Jones, Java.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 22.

Jalajyoti, Omens, Karachi.
Boreno Maru, Kondow, Kobe.
Masesupur, Gower, Rangoon.

S. S. Vasna: The B. I. S. N Company's steamer Vasna, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. Vita:—The B. I. S. N Company's Karachi Mail steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Subadar:—The T. M. Company's steamer Subadar, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Jalajyoti:—The Scindia S. N. Company's steamer Jalajyoti, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for rKarachi with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Borneo Maru:—The O. S. K. Steamer, Borneo Maru, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers

S. S. Masernpur:—The B. S. and S. D. Company's steamer Masinpur, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa with same bottom cargo of kerosin oil.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Nov. 21.

2 Kaiser-i-Hind, London, 28-11, M M & Co.
4 City of Venice, Glasgow, 25-11, K Nixon & Co.
5 Genoa Maru, Kobe 24-11, N Y. Kaisha.
6 Braunfels, Hamburg, 24-11, L Edward Ltd.
11 City of Bedford, Calcutta, 21-11 F F Campbell and Co.
12 Malwa N, F, N, F, M. M. & Co.
14 Bloemfontein, Hull, 24-11, K Nixon and Co.
15 Aquileia, Genoa 1-12, L T M Co.
16 Tokushima Maru, Osaka, 3-12, N T Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK

1. St. Quentin, NF, 25-11, J. Mackintosh & Co.
6 Jehangir, Jeddah 24-11, T Morrison and Co.
7 Hiyeizan Maru, Japan, 30-11 M. M. & Co.
8 Borneo Maru Japan 22-11 C. S Kaisha

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Dogra, Calcutta, 30-11, T. Morrison & Co.
B Jalajyoti, Karachi, 21-11 Scindia S. N. Co.
C/R Gairsoppa, Rangoon, N. F. M M & Co.
H Skuld, M'Coast 22-11, S Hassam & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Viceroy of India 27-11 P and O S N Co.
Comorin 4-12 P and O S N Co.
Ranchi 11-12 P and O S N Co.
Mongolia 17-12 P and O S N Co.
Mantua 25-12 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Dalgoma 20-11 M M and Co.
Masula 13-12 M M and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Japan 28-12 L Edward.
Sista 7-12, L Edward Ltd.
Thalata, 18-12, L Edward Ltd.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia 30-11 G T Co.
Clan Ranold 28-11 I F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Argunfels 28-11 L Edward Ltd.
Frauenfels 9-12, L Edward Ltd.
Wartenfels 15-12, L Edward Ltd.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Tawali, 25-12, L Edward Ltd.

FROM TRIESTE.

Hilda 21-11 L T Co.

with wide and keen cutting edged. Every Blade sold under money back Guarantee.

SAHARA lasts longer and yields many pleasant creamy shaves than other Blades on the market.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply:—
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Himalaya 28-11 L T Co.
Cracovia, 30-11, L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

C|Florence 27-11 F F Campbell Co.
C|Hereford 14-12 F F Campbell Co.
New Orlean, 3-12, L Edward Ltd.
Sawokla, 18-1, L Edward Ltd.

FROM CHINA—JAPAN.

Madras Maru 26-11 O S Kaisha.
Shunko Maru 10-12 O S Kaisha
Argun Maru 25-12 O S Kaisha.
Iyo Maru 1-12 N Y Kaisha.
Tottori Maru 16-12 N Y Kaisha.
Nagato Maru 19-12 N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru 30-12 N Y Kaisha.
Alipore 25-11 P and O S N Co.
Kidderpore 21-12 P and O S N Co.
Gange 10-12, L T Co.

FROM BRISBANE.

Mooltan 4-12 P and O S N Co.
Strathmener 18-12 P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khondalla 5-12 M M and Co.
Kenya 19-12 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind, 28-11, P and O S N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Aquileia, 1-12, M Italiana.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

C|Venice 25-11 K N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Branefels 24/11, L. Edwards Ltd.

FOR Kobe

Genoa Maru 22-11 N Y Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru, 3-12, NF, Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH

Baroda 25-11 M M and Co.
Vasna, 27-11, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Dogra 30/11 F M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Subadar, NF, T M & Co.
Gairsoppa NF, M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind P and O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

C|Venice K N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Acquileia, M Italiana.

FOR HAMBURG.

Branenfels L Edward Ltd.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Genoa Maru N Y Kaisha
Tokushi Maru, N Y Kaisha.

FROM BUSRAH.

Vasna, M M & Co.
Baroda M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Dogra T M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Subadar, T M Co.
Gairsoppa, M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S. S. Heyeizan Marru 20-11-31
S. S. Ellora 20-11-31
S. S. Jalajyoti 20-11-31

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

S. S. Naldera for London:—175680 Rs. bar gold, National Bank of India; 78928 Rs. bar gold Netherland Trading Society; 158966 Rs. bar gold P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.; 160471 Rs. bar gold, Eastern Bank Ltd.; 125694 Rs. bar gold, S. C. Shah; 647851 Rs. bar gold, R. Gokuldas; 154500 Rs. bar gold, Mercantile Bank of India; 777169 Rs. bar gold, Chartered Bank of I. Aust. and China; 10 bales, animal skin, M. M. & Co.

For Amsterdam:—474257 Rs. bar gold, National City Bank of New York.

For New York:—1456596 Rs. bar gold, National City Bank of New York.

For Marseilles:—132031 Rs. gold sovereign B. Tahermal; 82520 Rs. gold sovereign, R. Gokuldas.

S. S. Kaiser-I-Hind for London: 13 bales animal skin, M. Nissim; 8 cakes condiments, M. Poonjaji & Sons; 1334 bags groundnut cakes, V. M. Nathoo; 35 cakes condiments, Poonjaji & Co.; 750 bags, groundnut cakes, Ishwardas & Co.; 642 bags linseed cakes Ishwardas & Co.; 280 bags groundnut kernals, M. Bhuta & Co.; 350 bags lentils, Birla Bros.

For Marseilles:—6330 bags groundnuts, L. Dregfas & Co.; 780 bags, groundnuts, M. Bhuta & Co.,

For, Jaffa:—81 bales cotton yarn, A. H. Diab.

For Port Said:—87 bales, cotton yarn, A. H. Diab.

City of Venice for Glassgow:—64 bales rabeseed, Amin & Son; 64 bags linseed, Amin & Son; 75 bales, cotton yarn, Finlay Mills Ltd.

For Liverpool:—18 bales wool raw, R. Virchand; 12 bales wool raw, J. Bhawanial; 40 bales wool raw, Cox & Kings Ltd.; 25 bales wool raw, M. Motilal; 15 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.; 19 bales wool raw, H. Hassam; 640 bags myrabollum, Amin & Sons.

For Manchester:—66 drums castor oil, W. Latham & Co.; 26 bales cotton thread waste, B. Karsondas & Co.; 50 bales cotton fly, V. P. Waskai; 6 bales dotton fly, M. Narottamdas & Co.; 38 bales cotton fly, M. Chandulal & Co.; 25 bales cotton thread waste, V. A. Sane; 50 bales cotton thread waste, Bombay Waste Manufacturing Co.; 50 bales, cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.

For Marseilles:—100 bales cotton fly, L. O. Vora; 50 bales cotton fly, B. Karsondas & Co.; 666 bags groundnut seed, Ishwardas & Co.,

S. S. Aquilica for Genoa:—220 bales, cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Genoa:—220 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd,

S. S. Branfels for Hamburg:—260 bales cotton fly, Eastern Trading Agency; 690 bags kardi oil cakes, H. Ramji & Co.; 143 bales cotton fly, L. O. Vora; 25 bales hump, M. Nissim.

For Antwerp:—50 bales cotton fly, Eastern Trading Agency; 40 bales hemp, Graham Trading Co.

For Rotterdam:—1036 bags joowari, Ralli Bros.; 220 bales cotton raw, Valkart Bros.

For Sansandar:—620 bags linseed, Ishwardas & Co.

S. S. Bloanfontine for Liverpool:—387 bags groundnut cakes Ishwardas & Co.; 640 bags linseed cakes, Ishwardas & Co.; 33 drums castor oil, W. Latham & Co.

S. S. Geno Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.; 191 bales cotton raw, A. Khimji & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Borneo Maru ror Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Jehangir, Agent, T. M. & Co. from Jeddah:—17 bags broken copper.

From Warssowa:—42 bags gcm.

From Port Sudan:—50 bags gum arabic.

From Aden:—20 nos. empty barrels; 15 fky. edgor roots; 367 bags shora grain; 10 joltas gum shenva.

S. S. Varela, Agent, M M & Co. from Busrah:—22160 bags dates; 105 bags mash; 149 bags beans; 31 bags skins; 12 rkg. gold; 1 bundle gold coins.

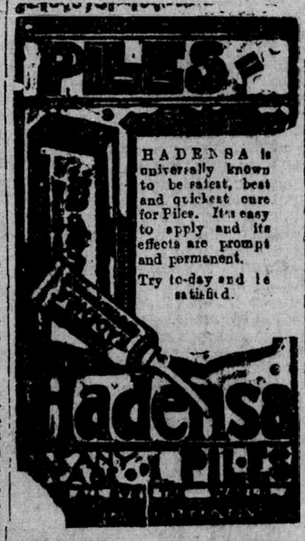
From Karachi:—130 bales cotton; 470 bags rice; 20 bags almond seeds; 30 bags fish manure.

S. S. Badarpur, Agent, B. Shell Oil Co. from Rangoon:—913260 gallons kerosene oil in bulk.

S. S. Havildar, Agent T. M. & Co. from Calcutta:—7083 tons loose Bengal coal

S. S. City of Bedford, Agent, F. F. Campbell & Co. from Baltimore:—959 bundle galvo pipes; 72 cases soap; 34 cases scrap leather; 2534 drum lub oil.

From New York:—62 cases auto parts; 99 cases batteries; 64 cases medicine; 500 cases starch; 500 cases typewriters; 59 cases cans; 137 cases pipes; 75 cases Q. oats; 680 cases tyres; 150 bales paper bag livings; 380 bales rubber casings; 188 bales newspaper; 100 bales old clothing; 40 cases springs; 149 cases motor cars; 29 cases malted milk; 135 cases cad yarns; 33 cases glassware; 20 drum petroleum villey; 170 drum lub grease; 381 drum lub oil; 65 cases machinery; 96 cases chemicals; 373 drums asphalt.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Film

White Teeth turned dull by Film

The new way dentists urge to restore teeth to dazzling brilliance—to combat dental troubles

SCIENCE has made a significant discovery. The cause of dull, discolored teeth is found to be the chief cause of serious tooth and gum disorders. That cause is a film that forms on teeth.

You can feel film with your tongue—a slippery, viscous coating. It clings to teeth and gets into crevices and stays. It absorbs stains from food and smoking, turns white teeth "off color" and clouds their brilliance. Germs by the millions breed in it, and they, plus tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

To remove film dentists prescribe the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film so that brushing easily removes it. Start today.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent

The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

DR. B. N. DESAI, L.M.S. Hydrocele specialist

(Vadifalia, Surat)

Without Operation

Cures Radically (with one injection)

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BOMBAY — AND — MADRAS.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST MEETING.

Plea To Patronise Indian Insurance Companies

There was an unconcluded debate at the meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust held on Thursday afternoon over the question of giving the insurance business of the Trust to the companies incorporated in India. Mr. G. G. Morarji moved the following resolution:—

"That the Board are of opinion that the list of Insurance Companies approved by the Bombay Improvement Trust should be revised every year.

That at the time of the next revision for current year, only those companies that are incorporated in India should be included in the list.

That the lessees should be given an intimation of the revised list to enable them to effect insurance only with the approved companies

That in order to know the financial position of the approved companies the Chief Officer be requested to ask each of these companies to submit their Balance-Sheet, failing which their names be removed from the approved list."

Mr. V. C. Setalvad seconded the resolution.

Dr. Colaso moved an amendment that the business should be restricted to the companies registered in India and not merely to companies incorporated in India as the resolution suggested.

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale seconded the amendment.

The discussion on the subject was not concluded when the House adjourned to Thursday next.

RAJPUTANA POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

SMT. KASTURBAI GANDHI TO PRESIDE.

(From Our Correspondent).

AJMER, Nov. 21.

Preparations in connection with the ensuing Rajputana and Central India Provincial Political Conference are complete. Smt. Kastur Ba Gandhi, the President-Elect will arrive on Sunday morning accompanied by Kaka Kalelkar of the Gujrat Vidyapitha and will be taken through principal thoroughfares in procession.

SENTENCE UNDER PRESS ACT.

AGAINST PROPRIETOR OF PRESS.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 21.

R. Saigal, Proprietor of the Fine Art Printing Cottage was found guilty under Section 13 of the Press Act of failing to file a declaration, and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 750 in default to suffer six months' imprisonment. The charge against the accused was that dummy printers and editors were put up as keepers to evade responsibility.—A.P.

MAHILA SEVA MANDAL.

The students attending the Senior Course in Sewing and Cutting Classes of the Mahila Seva Mandal's Industrial School at Girgaon were recently examined in theory and practice and the following is the list of successful students in order of merit:—

(1) Mrs. Shanta Wagale, (2) Mrs. Gangabai Shetgiri, (3) Mrs. Kamalabai Penkar, (4) Mrs. Indirabai Deshpande, (5) Mrs. Seta Indapurkar, (6) Mrs. Premabai Kumthekar, (7) Mrs. Indirabai Belvalkar, (8) Miss Indumati Burve, (9) Mrs. Lalta Vijayakar.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

New Delhi.—The Viceroy held a meeting of the Executive Council on Saturday.—A.P.

New Delhi.—The King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of the Nawab of Loharu as Honorary 2nd Lieutenant in the Army.—A.P.

Benares.—Death of His Highness Major Sir Vijaichand Bahadur, K.C.I.E., C.I.E., ex-Raja of Vilaspur (Simla) occurred here at his Benares Palace.—A.P.

Calcutta.—M. Paul Reynaud, French Minister of Colonies who left Rangoon on Saturday morning by the French Airmail Plane landed at Dum Dum aerodrome early the same afternoon. He was received by the Consul General for France and left for Chandernagore immediately afterwards.—A.P.

Patna.—Sir Ali Imam and Sir Sultan Ahmed, Bihar delegates to the Round Table Conference returned here on Saturday afternoon. Sir Courtney Terrel, Chief Justice and Sir Mahomed Fakhruddin, Minister for Education besides others received them at the Railway station.—A.P.

The annual meeting of the Numismatic Society of India for the year 1931 will be held at Delhi from the 21st to 23rd of December 1931, in the Imperial Secretariat building.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

Success Of Miss Bikhaiji Palamkote's Pupils.

In the Trinity College of music examination held last week four pupils of Miss Bhikhaiji Palamkote had appeared, and all of them have been declared passed (three of them with 'honours').

This is the 24th time in a period of 31 years in which Miss Palomkote has been able to secure cent per cent pass results for her pupils. The names of the pupils are as under:—

SENIOR.—

1. Miss Jer B. Bharucha (Pass, 65 marks).

INTERMEDIATE.—

2. Miss Mani Pirojsha Mistry ('Honours', 84 marks).

JUNIOR.—

3. Miss Mehru Byramji Karanjia (Honours', 81 marks).

PREPARATORY.—

4. Miss Ratti Erachsha Hirjibehedin ('Honours,' 90 marks).

DR. BATLIWALA AGUE MIXTURE

ANOTHER INTERIM INJUNCTION GRANTED.

On 24th September last Mr. Justice Wadia had granted an interim injunction against Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons and Co. Ltd., and Messrs. B. A. Brothers in the notice of motion taken out by Messrs. Mahasukhlal Chimanlal and others, who were the plaintiffs, and Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. B. A. Brothers were defendants.

On Thursday last 19, before Mr. Justice Kania came up the hearing of the notice of motion in which the plaintiffs Messrs. Mahasukhlal Chimanlal and others prayed for an interim injunction restraining Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons and Co., Ltd., the first defendants, and Kantilal Tricumlal, trading in the name of Messrs. Kantilal Jesangbhai and Co. at Ahmedabad, 2nd defendant, from dealing with or disposing in any way with 60 cases of Batliwalla ague mixture as mentioned in the plaint.

Mr. Coltman instructed by Messrs. Motichand and Devidas appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. Vakil instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendants and Mr. Setalwad instructed by Messrs. Purnanand and Jasubhai appeared for the second defendant.

The judge after hearing Counsel for all parties granted an interim injunction restraining the defendants from dealing with and disposing of 60 cases of Batliwalla Ague Mixture as prayed in the notice of motion.

ALL-INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

The Secretary of the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition, Madras, writes:—

In the matter of textiles, only handspun and handwoven Khadi, cotton, silk or woollen stuff will be allowed into the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition. The All-India Spinners' Association, Tamil Nad Branch, has undertaken to co-operate with the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition in organising the Khadi Section. All certified Khadi merchants in the country are requested to co-operate.

The Madras and Southern Maratta Railway Company, Limited, and the South Indian Railway Company, Limited have agreed to give concession for the carriage of exhibits to the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition.

AHMEDABAD MILL STRIKE TO END.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 21.

The Secretary of the Local Textile Labour Association saw the Manager of the Ahmedabad Ginning Mill to-day on behalf of the weavers who have gone on strike. On the mill agreeing to consider the restoration of rates which have been reduced the men have decided to resume work to-morrow.—A.P.

GERMAN CRISIS AFFECTS WORLD

British Press On Reparations

RUGBY, Nov. 21.

There is some discussion on relation of reparations and commercial debts, a subject which the "Times" in a leading article describes as "trifle academic". Reparations can only be paid if German industry and commerce are in healthy condition, for which the first requisite is restoration of the credit. If she is forced to default of her commercial credits, consequences may be such as would not leave single country in world unscathed, not even France.

In the same connection the "Manchester Guardian" says, "It is fundamental part both of Dawes and Young Plans that no payments shall be enforced which involve danger to Germany's economic life. There could be no greater blow to her economic system than repudiation of high-class trading bills.—B. O. W.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 21.

December	6.00
January	6.12
March	6.30
May	6.48
July	6.66

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 21.

December	5.99
January	6.12
Middling Spot	6.01

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 21.

New York: 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	——
March	——
May	——

New York. Noon Call.

January	——
March	——
May	——

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 21.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts all U. S. Ports	39,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

	Opening	Closing
November 1931		4.54
December		4.53
January 1921	4.49	4.52
February		4.52
March	4.51	4.53
April		4.55
May 1921	4.58	4.58
June		4.60
July	4.61	4.63
August		4.65
September		4.67
October	4.70	4.70
November		4.72

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

Sakellaridis November	6.91
January	7.05
March	7.22
May	7.38
July	7.53
October	7.81
November	7.81
F.G.F. Spot	7.25

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.34
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.46
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.58
Oomra Good	4.06
Fully Good	4.16
Oomra Fine	4.31
Bengal Good	3.91
Bengal Fully Good	4.01
Bengal Fine	4.11
Scinde Fully Good	4.01
Scinde Fine	4.11
Scinde Superfine	4.21

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 21.

Silver.—India bought. China bought and sold. Market is quiet.

Spot	18-1/2
Forward	18-1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 21.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz	£5/10/1

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 21.

Interest Day to Day Loans	4-1/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	5 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	5-27/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	6-1/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6-3/4 pc.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	6-7/8 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 21.

T T London on Berlin	15.72 1/2
T T London on Amsterdam	9.30 1/2
T T London on Brussells	26.92
T T London on Madrid	43.96
T T London on Milan	72.25
T T London on Berne	19.20
T T London on Paris	95.37
T T London on Prague	126.00
T T London on New York (Closing)	3.73-3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 21.

Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£13-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	£107
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£6
National Bank of India	£27/6
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£82-7/8
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	£72
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	£99-1/2
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	£40
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£45
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£52
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£74
Consols 2½ p.c.	£62-3/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	£96.1/3
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£90

LONDON METALS.

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

Copper Braziers	Closed
Yellow Metal.	
Spelter Hard Indian Brands.	
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge.	
Tin, English Ingots.	

Seth Haji Issuf Mahomed Sulleman Botawala Charities.

Abstract of Balance Sheet As At 31st December 1930.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.				PROPERTY AND ASSETS.			
Capital of the General Charity Fund	19,35,934	12	1	Immoveable Properties	24,69,245	14	8
Capital of the Fund set apart in aid of the poor and destitute of the Sunni Bohra Mahomedan Jamat of Rander	2,00,853	1	8	Furniture Pots, Pans, Etc. (Less Depreciation)	6,669	9	6
Reserves	10,66,745	12	2	Outstanding Rents (Considered good 48,718-9-0 doubtful 5,663-13-6)	54,382	6	6
Tenants' Deposits	14,864	10	0	Expenses prepaid, Sundry advances etc.	16,949	9	0
Rent received on account	1,202	11	0	Payments on account of Buildings under repairs and under reconstruction	1,93,339	14	3
Charities and Expenses unpaid	15,978	3	0	Balance at Imperial Bank of India	26,143	14	7
Difference in Books	0	6	11	Cash in hand, and Rander Office	7,029	3	2
				4 per cent Loan 1934-37 of the face value of Rs. 4,25,000 (at cost price)	4,00,826	2	0
				6 per cent Bonds 1933 of the face value of Rs. 50,000 (at cost price)	50,000	0	0
				Interest accrued on above Loans and Bonds	8,208	5	4
				Excess of Charity over the Income of the Fund of Sunni Bohra Mahomedan Jamat of Rander	2,782	9	10
Total Rupees	32,35,579	8	10	Total Rupees	32,35,579	8	10

Abstract of Income and Expenditure from 1st January 1930 to 31st December 1930.

EXPENDITURE.				INCOME.			
To, Charity payments	95,675	6	8	By Net Rents of Immoveable properties etc.	1,83,181	15	11
To, Management Expenses etc.	19,116	9	9	By Interest on Securities	18,223	15	4
To, Stamps, Postage, Telegrams Travelling expenses and Interest credited to other funds	27,115	13	3	By Interest credited to General Charity Fund from the Fund set apart for aiding the poor and destitute of Sunni Bohra Mahomedan Jamat of Rander	4,393	7	0
To, Balance transferred to Capital and Reserve Accounts, as required by the Scheme sanctioned by the High Court of Bombay for Management of the Charities	68,730	11	10	By Charity payments made in excess of the income of the Fund of the Sunni Bohra Mahomedan Jamat of Rander	4,839	3	3
Total Rupees	2,10,638	9	6	Total Rupees	2,10,638	9	6

CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY, Auditors
SAIYED MOHAMMEDREZA M., Secretary.

A. U. BOTAWALA, Managing Trustee,
M. A. MULLA,
HAJI ISMAIL HAJI IBRAHIM DUDHA,
A. C. YACOOBALI,
E. U. BOTAWALA, Trustees,
Mr. E. U. BOTAWALA has not signed the accounts as he is out of India.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Bombay, Nov. 20

Receipts for week ending 19th Nov.

	1931	1930.
	Bales.	Bales.
Bengals	3334	15273
Oomras	6135	10513
Dholleras	3942	1886
Broach	155	79
Southern	1712	1942
Persians	15	....
Americans	1289	714
Egyptians	321	1211
E. Africans	2714	588
Other sorts	....	....
Total	19617	38606

Exports for week ending 19th Nov.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	315
Continent	2936
China	12227
Japan	20827
Coast Ports	2024
Total	38327

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	220
China, Japan & Coast Ports	15424
Total	15644

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 19th Nov.

1931	131289
1930	224659

Exports from 1st Sept. to 19th Nov.

	1931.	1930.
United Kingdom	4419	9373
Continent	40174	97911
China	81198	91543
Japan	89667	254453
Coast Ports	15670	4173
U.S.A.	25	109
Total	237182	457567

	Bales.
Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. to 19th Nov. 1931	33,899
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 19th November 1931	140,994
Same period last year	129,676
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers & Mills in Bombay on 19th Nov. 1931	382,491
Same time last year	375,105

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Messrs Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	£ 95-10-0
Assam-Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£ 40- 0-0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	£ 0-12-6
Bengal Iron 7-1/2 p.c. Preference	£ 0- 7-0
Bengal-Nagpur Rly Ord. Stock	£ 58- 0-0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	£ 0- 8-9
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£ 0- 7-0
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	£ 0- 5-0
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	£ 0-13-0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£ 4-10-0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	£107- 0-0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	£ 0-15-9
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	£ 0- 1-3
Indian Iron & Steel 7-1/2 p.c. Debts	£ 74- 0-0
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	£ 0- 2-3
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£ 1- 5-0
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	£ 1-10-6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p.c. Deb.	£ 56- 0-0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	£ 95- 0-0
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1939/50	£ 89-10-0

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 21.

Demand Bills 372.00

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 21.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.
No Offers.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.
Sellers Nov/Dec. £12/10/00
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.
Sellers Nov/Dec. £11/12/6

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 21.

Lintseed, Calcutta, ton.
Sellers Nov/Dec. £11/2/6
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.
Sellers Nov. £9/5/0
Linseed, Bombay ton.
Sellers Nov/Dec. £11/12/6

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 21.

Linseed Oil naked, London, cwt.
Sellers Dec. 15/
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.
Paid & Buyers Jan/Apl. 16/

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 21.

Smoked Sheet Standard Rubbed, lo. Spot 2/15/6 Sellers

Encourage Support Patronise Chinese Industry

SMOKE PURE CHINESE CIGARETTES:-
GOLDEN SPARROW
GOLD DOLLAR
RICH MAID
LION & HORSE

Sold at popular prices and available everywhere.

Messrs. SING KEN & Co.,
Lalsingh Building, 1st floor, 6, Lohar Street, Bombay, 2.

THE PRESIDENCY
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All Classes of Life Insurance Transacted

THE INDIAN INSURANCE JOURNAL says:—

"Apparently the management of the Presidency Life is not striving after large figures but sound business and this conservative working at a low expense ratio reflects great credit on them. And as far as we know no Company in India managed its first year's affairs at so low a ratio as the Presidency Life."

FOR AGENCY TERMS, ETC. WRITE TO HEAD OFFICE.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

Java Sugar, Fine White,
Dutch Standard, No. 25,
C. & F. Calcutta.
Nov/Dec. per cwt Paid 8/7-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.
Nov/Dec. per cwt Paid 8/8
C. & F. Karachi,
Nov/Dec. per cwt. Paid 8/8

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 6-1/2

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 21.

Rozario Santa Fe.
Sellers Nov/Dec. 27
Barletta Russo.
Value Nov/Dec. 26/9
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.
Sellers Nov/Dec. 28/9
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.
Nominal.

VAPEX INHALANT

THE SIMPLE, SAFE, SPEEDY COLD CURE. Simply put a drop on the handkerchief and breathe the vapour. Perfectly safe "Vapex" acts as a gentle stimulant to the respiratory system. Wonderfully speedy because the vapour kills the germs which cause the trouble. The sooner "Vapex" is used the sooner will your cold disappear.

Of all Chemists.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India
J12

BOMBAY:: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1931.

New Awakening Of India's Womanhood.

READY RESPONSE TO CALL OF NATIONAL SERVICE.

KAMALADEVI AND SAFIA SOMJI BACK IN BOMBAY.

Srimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Organiser of the Women's Section of the Hindustani Seva Dal and Miss Safia Somji, her Secretary, arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning accompanied by Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Secretary-General of the Dal. They were accorded enthusiastic reception at the Victoria Terminus Station, Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, garlanded them and numerous friends extended to them their greetings on their return after a successful tour of organisation in Northern India.

ON THE WHEELS.

During their one month's tour, they were continuously on the wheels and visited Baroda, Ahmedabad, Ajmer, Agra, Allahabad, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Muttra, Meerut, Delhi, Amritsar Lahore, Jullunder, Benares, Patna Jubbulpore among other places. In all these places they were given rousing receptions.

KAMALADEVI INTERVIEWED.

Asked to give her impressions of the tour, Srimati Kamaladevi said to a "Chronicle" representative:—

Our tour was more in the nature of an adventure considering it was a new and original venture and we were sometimes filled with misgivings as to the measure of success we would achieve in our undertaking. Our fears were unfounded however for the response we have had has far exceeded our early expectations. Everywhere we found a ready and eager response from the women.

NEW AWAKENING.

They are alive with a new awakening. A deep consciousness of their larger duties and responsibilities is stirring them. One notes in their wistful eyes a hunger for reaching out their motherly arms to the wider world of sorrow and grief.

FAIRLY GOOD RESPONSE.

We concerned ourselves mainly with general propaganda for our scheme of organising and training women; but we chiefly concentrated on enrolling recruits for the Central Camp at Bombay for training Instructors. We have had fairly good response and we expect the Camp to be a good success.

SLOW UPHILL WORK.

The volunteer movement among women has a great potential future, but it is a slow uphill work. The obstacles in the way are so enormous. The terrible poverty, large families, the existence of several social disabilities —all contribute towards making our task heavy. But we are undaunted soldiers in the army of Swaraj. We shall break down large mountain of prejudice and cross vast oceans of turbulence. But we shall reach the goal of freedom.

THE PICTURE SHE SEES.

I see a picture of India where in the near future every nook and corner of India, even the shy secluded villages will be brightened by the bright flash of Orange Saries and their splendour will cast a golden glow over a smiling land ringing with the song of freedom.

BACK TO BOMBAY

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Miss Safia Somji who returned to Bombay on Sunday morning after a month's tour in North India organising women's section of the Hindusthani Seva Dal.

League Commission For China

China Demands Immediate Withdrawal Of Troops

END OF HOSTILITIES IN SIGHT

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Paris.— Jubilation reigns in League circles to-night that the Council is within sight of triumph in the most serious task of its career which a few days ago held the threat of widescale war and possible resignations from the League.

At this afternoon's public session of the Council, Yoshizawa formally suggested that a Commission of Inquiry should be sent to the spot under the auspices of the League but without a mandate to supervise the movements of the forces and intervene in the Sino-Japanese negotiations, and subject to those conditions Japan would withdraw her troops to within the railway zone as early as possible.

The Chinese spokesman gave qualified support to the proposal, but demanded immediate withdrawal of the forces.

Other delegates having endorsed the suggestion the Council adjourned to draft a resolution reconciling the conflicting viewpoints.—Reuter's Special.

HENDERSON'S PARADOX.

Tories Say He Has No Status.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The paradox of Mr. Arthur Henderson, dethroned Parliamentary leader of the Labour party, has become the basis of much speculation. Mr. Henderson is the Chairman-designate of the forthcoming Disarmament Conference. Question is being asked: "Was he appointed because he was Foreign Secretary at the time or in his personal capacity?"

Mr. Henderson maintains the latter theory, but his unkinder Tory opponents declare that he has no status now except being a rejected Burnley candidate. Time alone will solve the riddle.—Reuter.

JERUSALEM MUSLIM CONGRESS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Cairo.—Ton of coffee "to be served to all comers and goers" at the forthcoming Muslim Congress at Jerusalem is being despatched from Hodeida according to a letter from Imam Yahya, ruler of Yemen, to the Grand Mufti of Palestine, announcing the departure of Imam's representative to attend the Congress, the main object of which is to discuss protection and restoration of Muslim buildings and to raise funds from Muslim world.—Reuter.

SYDNEY GOVERNOR'S SURPRISE MOVE.

Serious Setback To Economic Recovery.

SYDNEY (New South Wales), Nov. 20.

A first class political sensation has been caused by the Governor of the State, Sir Philip Game, approving of the appointment of 25 Labour nominees including two women to the Legislative Council thus giving a Labour majority of seven. This surprise move is a sequel to the long feud between the Governor and the Premier, Mr. Lang.

Busines people are astounded by the appointments and declare that this action will destroy whatever confidence had been growing in financial circles and prove a serious setback to the economic recovery of the State.—Reuter.

25 DEAD: 20 IN SERIOUS CONDITION.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Seven more men have died in the hospital as a result of Bentley Colliery disaster bringing the total to 25. 20 are still in the hospital in a serious condition. It is feared that four are still missing, but it is considered unlikely that they are alive.—Reuter.

CAPITALIST ATTACKS ON LABOUR.

Retrenchment, Wage-Out And Fresh Taxation.

T. U. C. SECRETARY'S APPEAL TO WORKERS TO CLOSE UP THEIR RANKS.

JAMSHEDPUR, Nov. 18.

In the course of a statement issued to the Press Mr. Mukunda Lall, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, says:—

The intensity of the capitalist offensive against the workers by retrenchment, wage-cut, short time work and other allied matters, has been aggravated by the question of fresh taxation. Now when the workers are reinforcing their strength to offer effective resistance to these unwarranted attacks and in fact, when the tide of working-class resistance is rising, the Government has picked out and arrested some well-known leaders of the trade union movement.

"LABOUR WEEK".

There is already a move in the right direciton by workers, of closing up the ranks and it is also a hopeful sign that the appeal recently issued by Comrade R. S. Ruiker, President of the T. U. C. has been well received in every quarter. It is being responded to by workers with suggestions for the observance of a "Labour Week" as early as possible for the purpose of giving vent to their feelings in the matter of the recent attacks and organising a strong central defence fund for the defence of any attack that may come from the opposite interests or to meet any eventuality.

It is needless to mention here that in the interest of the movement as a whole, both the employed and the unemployed should join hands with each other and by demonstration after demonstration in all the labour centres throughout India they should show their determination to beat back the capitalist affront.

GOA NOTES.

Amusing Gandhi Cap Incident.

(From Our Correspondent).

GOA, Nov. 19.

An amusing incident, that was conspicuous for humour in a public office, took place recently in the Town Hall of the District of of Bardez where the verification of votes of municipal elections was being proceeded with in the presence of the District Commissioner. The presence of a certain Christian gentleman with his hat on in the office was objected to by one of the officers of the Verification Board. The remonstration was resented by the gentleman wearing the hat. The Town Hall, he contended, was an office of the people entitling certain liberties and privileges to the public. The officer insisted on his order being obeyed.

Eventually the gentleman concerned left the Hall indignantly, but only to put in his re-appearance in the Hall with his European head-gear transformed. He wore a Gandhi Cap, and addressing himself, well composed and with some confidence, to the officer concerned, boldly remarked:—"I am now here with a Gandhi Cap and wonder if you or any one of you in authority would now dare order me to take the cap off my head." The spectators treated the incident very gracefully as they would do with a 'Fez' or a Jewish hat enjoying certain public privileges unlike the Christians wearing European hats.

UT MAJEUR TO RUN IN MANCHESTER HANDICAP.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

H. H. the Aga Khan confirms that Ut Majeur will run in the Manchester Handicap.

WORLD'S LIGHT-WEIGHT TITLE.

Tony Canzoneri Beats. Kid Chocolate On Points

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

New York.—Tony Canzoneri defeated Kid Chocolate on points in a ten-round bout, thus successfully defending World's Lightweight title.

Winner was presented with Lonsdale Belt won by late Freddy Welsh.—Reuter.

SOLVING RURAL INDEBTEDNESS.

C. P. Govt.'s Communique.

(From Our Correspondent,)

NAGPUR, Nov. 21.

The following communique has been issued by the C. P. Government under date Nov. 20th.

"Whilst at Jubbulpore, Government has had under examination the question whether it is desirable to establish conciliation boards on the lines suggested by the Royal Commission on Agriculture for the purpose of dealing with rural indebtedness and has decided to initiate in selected areas of that division experiments in debt conciliation on a voluntary basis, the experiments will at the outset be limited to small blocks of villages but it is hoped that the data thus provided will enable the Government to reach a decision regarding the utility and further scope of the operations and regarding the lines which such legislation as may be considered necessary should follow. The question of taking similar action in other divisions will be examined in due course."

PARSI REFORM COMMITTEE

Bombay Mayor's Plea For Toleration.

Parsi Reformists gathered in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay on Thursday evening in large numbers to discuss the "deplorable condition of the Parsi community and the forthcoming election of the Council of One Hundred of the Parsi Panchayat.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram, the Mayor of Bombay, who presided said that the election to the Council of the One Hundred of the Parsi Panchayat had the same bearing on the welfare of the community as elections to the local bodies or legislatures had on the welfare of the city and the Presidency anl the country in general. So the community was required to send proper men to the Council, which was one of the electoral colleges established to elect trustees to the Panchayat.

He refuted the suggestion that the Reform Committee was formed to destroy the Parsi religion and said that its only object was to see that the members of the comunity got themselves registed on payment of Rs. five and to urge them to return the right sort of men to the Council. What they wanted was a change in the manner of the administration of the trust funds. He appealed for tolerance of opinion and said it was an admitted fact, that reform and readjustment were necessary.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin deprecated the present system of giving doles to poor Parsis from the Trust Fund.

TERMINAL TAX CONDEMNED.

"No Use Passing Resolutions."

MR. K. F. NARIMAN FOR DIRECT ACTION.

GHATKOPAR, Nov. 19.

A public meeting of the citizens of Ghatkopar and Kirol was held at Ghatkopar on the 18th instant under the auspices of the Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality, to protest against the imposition of Terminal Tax by the Bombay Municipality, under the presidentship of Mr. K. F. Nariman.

Mr. Nariman laid emphasis on the worthlessness of passing resolutions and making petitions, pointing out that they were always tersely treated as waste papers. He was for direct action. The railway authorities had no power to charge anything more than their fares, he said, and the public should protest akainst paying anything beyond their legal demand. In case the railway authorities refused to issue tickets on that condition, the public should travel without a ticket, and take consequences. "This tax," he says, "hits hard particularly the poor, while it gives full protection to the rich travelling in motor cars. It deprives them of habitation in uncongested areas, also of the benefit of cheap rents." A joint conference of all the suburbs with a view to carry out such a programme should be called. He had no objection to passing of the resolutions, but it would be of no material advantage.

It passed a resolution protesting against the levying of the proposed terminal tax, and calling upon the residents of the Suburbs, including Ghatkopar and Kirol to resist the unjust impost of the proposed tax, by adopting all effective means.

RETROCESSION OF BERAR.

Ghatanji Residents' Protest.

(From a Correspondent).

PANDHARKAWADA, Nov 21.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of Ghatanji citizens attended by Hindus and Musalmans alike.

This meeting of Ghatanji citizens having noted with alarm the reported negotiations between H. E. H. the Nizam and British Government for retrocession of Berar is emphatically of opinion that retrocession of Berar in any form would materially hamper all sided progress of Berar; it means extention of autocracy in these days of democracy; retrocession without consent of Berar would further involve violation of the right of self-determination under the circumstances this meeting strongly urges the claim of Berar to be of federating unit in its own right in the future constitution of India.

Veer Vamanrao Joshi arrived at Ghatanji on the 19th inst. He addressed a huge meeting near Brila factory and advised the peasants to apply for revenue remission strengthen the Congress organisation, enlist volunteers in the Seva Dal and be prepared for the next struggle. Hence the party came to Pandharkawada on the 20th inst.

A meeting was held here when speeches were made by Muslims protesting against retrocession of Berar.

PROGRESSIVE BARODA.

No Special Schools For "Untouchables"

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 21.

The Baroda State has issued an order closing special schools for untouchables as from the 23rd instant. A beginning in this direction has been made in Baroda Province since the 16th instant. Untouchable children in consequence will attend the common schools.—A.P.

"NO INTENTION TO INSULT FLAG."

RAILWAY AUTHORITIES EXPLAINS.

(From A Correspondent.)

The Secretary of the Congress Committee, Bewar, wires:

"In a letter addressed to the General Secretary of the Congress Committee, the Traffic Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway explaining the conduct of the station master and the railway police on Swami Kumarananda's arrival at Beawar says that they had no any intention to insult the National Flag or to refuse the citizens of the town to enter the station for reception but had to keep special arrangements to avoid the trouble which they feared would disturb the normal working owing to large crowd assembled there.

In response to Swami Kumarananda's appeal a Defence Committee has been formed to collect funds for M. N. Roy's Defence with Sheth Ghisulal Jajodia as President."

BENARES MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL ENQUIRY COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 21.

The U. P. Government in response to a resolution moved in the Legislative Council have appointed a committee consisting of Mr J. M. Basu, Retired District Judge, Khan Bahadur S. A. H. Rizvi and Sardar Nihal Singh to enquire into the affairs of the Benares Municipality and make recommendations. Evidence will be heard at Benares.—A. P.

SEVA DAL ACTIVITIES AT MEERUT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Nov. 19.

The Hindustani Seva Dal Camp started by the Provincial Congress Committee at Lagpat Nivas Meerut terminated on the 18th instant. A fresh camp will start on the 15th December at Lagpat Nivas. Lady volunteers have also been undergoing training under the women section of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

BI-CENTENARY OF POET WILLIAM COWPER.

Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster, B.A., LL.B. writes:—

"A contemporary of the "Bombay Chronicle" announced in its issue of the 16th instant that the bi-centenary of the favourite poet of our younger days, William Cowper, had taken place the previous day. To be accurate, the proper date of the bi-centenary is eleven days later, i.e., on 26th instant."

FIGHTING "UNTOUCHABILITY" IN WARDHA.

Seth Jamhalji's Successful Tour.

(From A Correspondent.)

WARDHA, Nov. 21.

After receiving the Municipal Address at Pulgaon on the 18th Seth Jamnalalji and party drove in bullock carts to Rohinia a distance of fourteen miles.

Yesterday morning he opened a well for public use including so called untouchables. Then with Babasahib Deshmokh and other workers and friends, Sethji was taken in a procession with music to open two temples of Maruti and Pundhrinath respectively for the public use.

Sethji returned to Wardha last night. In this trip, he opened 26 wells and three temples for the use of "Untouchables". He is receiving pressing invitations to perform the opening ceremony of about fifty wells but he has now decided to take rest according to medical advice.

FREE ACCESS TO TEMPLE AND 11 WELLS.

JAMNALALJI'S SUCCESSFUL TOUR IN PALGAON.

(From A Correspondent.)

PALGAON, Nov. 19.

Sheth Jamualal Bajaj, with Taraben Mashruwala and others after opening eleven wells for the 'Untouchables' and after throwing open the Maruti Temple for the use of all Hindus at Nagzari, reached Pulgaon last night at 9-30 in a bullock-cart their car having stuck in mud.

He reiterated the Fundamental Rights of Citizenship to the long-expectant public of Valunkarji. He dialated upon the untouchability curse. Baba Sahib Deshmukh presided. In the presence of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj Baba Sahib opened four wells for the use of 'Untouchables.' In his address Jamnalalji pointed out the address which was presented to him was not to him personally but to the cause of 'Untouchables' for whose uplift he was working.

Seth Jaimnalal Bajaj and party are leaving for Rohim this noon in bullock carts.

GURUVAYUR SATYAGRAHA.

TAMIL NADU CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S SUPPORT.

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

The Tamil Nadu Congress Committee has passed a resolution supporting the Temple Entry Satyagraha at Guruvayur conducted under the auspices of the Kerala Congress Committee.—A. P.

ALLEGED LATHI CHARGE ON PICKETERS.

A Madura correspondent says that eight volunteers who picketted a toddy shop at Batlagundu were victims of a 'lathi' charge by the Sub-Inspector of Police. It appears that two men returning from a toddy shop fell on the volunteers handling them roughly. A sub-inspector who was in the vicinity, interfered and in dispersing the crowd, is alleged to have used 'lathis', as a result of which volunteers received injuries. —A. P.

ANTI-DUMPING MEASURES

50 Per Cent. Duties Imposed.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Board of Trade has lost no time in applying powers under Anti-Dumping Bill. Its first under was issued last night under which fifty per cent duty will come into force on the 25th November on the long list of specified articles including certain types of domestic pottery glassware metal furniture cutlery certain types tools radio sets and parts of typewriters various woollen manufactures such as rugs and blankets, also packing papers and various toilet requisites.—Reuter.

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